Shoe Rationing Starts; Needed for All Goods to Aid War

Murray on the CIO 1943 Program See Page 5

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

★ Star Edition

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CIO Tells All Locals:

Back FDR's War Bills in Congress

(The Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—

At a three-day executive board session which wound up here today the CIO mapped a comprehensive victory program designed to mobilize the labor movement on the production, legislative and economic fronts of the war effort.

In every community and congressional district, joint committees are to be formed. And these local bodies are to be coordinated by a small national working committee in Washington.

While detailed plans for the formation of this coalition have not yet been completed, Murray made it plain that all four organizations have approved the general idea.

The purpose of this progressive coalition is to combat the menacing reactionary coalition in Congress of defeatist Republicans and poll tax Democrats.

In the meantime, every CIO local was instructed by the Executive Board to swing into action on the political front as never before and organize immediately a functioning legislative committee.

SKYROCKET PRICES

In another important resolution, the CIO Board urged increased wages for workers to keep pace with the skyrocketing cost of living.

But the CIO Board sharply differentiated its position from that of John L. Lewis who is out to wreck the National War Labor Board and all efforts at economic stabilization.

The CIO reiterated its support of wage stabilization as part of a broader economic stabilization policy, and emphasized that absolutely indispensable parts of this policy are strict price control and overall rationing.

In a significant step toward international labor unity, the Board yesterday heard an address by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Latin American Confederation of Workers.

Following Toledano's address, the Board approved a nine-man committee headed by Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to developing closer relations between the CIO and the 4,000,000 workers organized in the Federation of Latin American Workers headed by Toledano.

The CIO Board yesterday also adopted a resolution strongly condemning interpretations of the President's Executive Order on premium pay which has encouraged employers to avoid overtime pay in many cases and which has operated in "a manner so as to practically disrupt American industry."

BACKS TWU

The CIO pledged its support to the Transport Workers Union in its fight for higher wages on New York's subway system, and condemned the indictment of State Senator Stanley Nowak in New York as—"a result of pressure from certain reactionary and fascist-minded groups."

The importance of organizing labor-management committees in every arms plant in the country was emphasized in the CIO's "production for victory resolution."

Taking note of the ineffectiveness of these committees in many plants as a result of management opposition or indifference, the resolution urged that where joint committees

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CIO Urges 'All Out' for TWU Rally

A powerful resolution of support from the national executive board of the CIO today brought strengthened backing to the Transport Workers Union's fight for wage adjustments for New York's 32,000 subway workers and promised to make its Madison Square Garden rally tomorrow the most representative labor demonstration the city has yet seen.

The CIO resolution, adopted at executive session in Washington, swung the support of 5,000,000 unionists behind the TWU's four-point victory program and for immediate arbitration of the wage demand.

The resolution, which scored the "antagonistic attitude" of Board of Transportation Chairman John H. Delaney and the costly results of his policies on New York's transit system, was adopted just as hundreds of union locals of all affiliations were completing plans for mass participation in the Madison Square Garden demonstration tomorrow.

RAISES A JOKE

CIO President Philip Murray, who presided at the national executive board meeting where the resolution was adopted, will be a main speaker at the rally. Other speakers will include Harold Garno, secretary of the State CIO Council; Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union; Douglas L. MacMahon, president of the union's Local 100, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union.

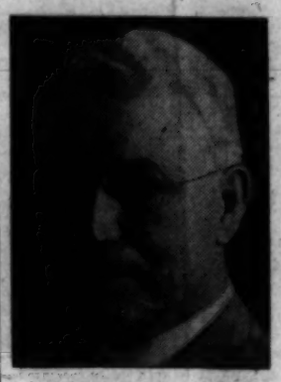
Leaders of some of the biggest international unions in the country were represented at the national CIO board meeting which backed the subway workers' demands for wage adjustments to meet the high cost of living, labor management committees, revision of working rules and union maintenance.

They noted the Board of Transportation's rejection of all four points and its secret adoption of a wage schedule which denied any increase whatever to 20,000 employes while giving hourly raises of two cents to 6,500 and "discriminatory and unequal increases" to the rest.

"The rates of pay on the New York City transit system are the lowest in the industry," the resolution says. "The foregoing facts, coupled with the hostile and antagonistic attitude displayed by the Board of Transportation, and, more particularly, by its Chairman, John H. Delaney, toward the Transport Workers Union and the 32,000 men and women who operate that system, has compelled hundreds upon

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Whitney, Others Hail Coalition Need It to Back War Bills



A. F. WHITNEY

Announcement by CIO President Philip Murray that CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and the Farmers Union have "substantially perfected" plans for united action on the legislative front yesterday evoked enthusiastic comment from many leaders of labor.

In Cleveland, A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, pronounced the news as "extremely welcome."

He recently proposed just such action to Mr. Murray, AFL President William Green and railroad presidents "to combat the rabble rousers in Congress," he said.

"Our organization is ready to cooperate to the fullest extent," Mr. Whitney added.

Courtney D. Ward, day secretary of the Painters District Council, AFL, also in Cleveland, commented:

"This announcement means that the national organizations of labor and the Farmers Union are to fight side by side to save our country and our trade unions from the treasonable connivings of the 78th Congress. We indeed have cause to rejoice. The defeatists are teaching us that trade union unity is a prerequisite for national unity and, therefore, a patriotic war necessity."

Paul E. Mile, regional director of the United Auto Workers, CIO, in Cleveland, said: "The swellest news I've heard in a long time. Something we've been looking forward to for counteracting the fake 'Victory Congress.' It's very necessary and the auto workers pledge their complete support for it."

Bernard V. McCrearty, international representative, Stereotypers Union, AFL, commented: "The announced coalition—a big step in the right direction—will be welcomed by the rank and file throughout the nation. It will bring together those forces which unitedly can rally the nation

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Clothing Union Condemns Dies

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, speaking on behalf of its 300,000 members, yesterday called for an end to the Dies Committee, charging the chairman of the committee with defending fascists and anti-Semites.

In a broadside issue to all local unions, joint boards and national representatives of the union, Jacob S. Potofsky, Amalgamated general secretary-treasurer, urged that they telegraph Rep. Adolph J. Sabath, demanding that the House Rules Committee refuse to report out a resolution introduced by Congressman Cox extending the life of the Dies Committee.

The Amalgamated statement declared:

"There is grave danger that Congress will continue the life of the Dies Committee and grant it additional appropriations in the very near future unless a flood of protests is received by Congress indicating the people's opposition to the continuance of this committee.

"The destructive work of this committee is well - known. While failing to investigate or expose the activities of fascists and fascist agents in this country, and actually giving them aid and comfort, it has carried on a vicious campaign against labor and the Roosevelt administration, attempting to smear liberals and progressives everywhere, both in and out of the employ of the Federal government. As recently as February 1st, Dies made a speech in the House in which he defended the fascists and anti-Semitism and denounced the New Deal as being in the same class as fascism.

"As Vice - President Wallace has said: 'We are at war, and the doubts and angers which the statements of Mr. Dies tend to arouse in the public mind might as well come from Goebbels himself . . . the effect on our morale would be less damaging if Mr. Dies were on the Hitler payroll'."

British Planes Raid Ruhr

LONDON, Feb. 7 (UP).—British bombers last night mined enemy waters and attacked targets in the German Rhineland in the course of scouting flights and British and enemy air forces traded light blows against their respective coasts by daylight today.

Three planes were lost in last night's operation.

The air ministry announced that fighter planes this afternoon shot up and damaged a number of locomotives and barges in north France and Belgium.

Four Nazi fighter-bombers attacked a southeast coast town this afternoon, demolishing shops, houses and a fire station and damaging property in a wide area. Several persons were killed, including three women.

Shoe Rationing Effective Today

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Nationwide rationing of shoes was started today in order to assure the American public of all the footwear needed for the duration. Retail sales will be suspended until 12:01 A. M., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

"A generous ration" of about three pairs of shoes per person per year will be allowed under the initial operation of the program, Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes said in announcing the order.

War Ration Book One, already in use for sugar and coffee, will also be used to ration shoes. Stamp number 17 will be good to purchase one pair of shoes until June 15.

The yearly allowance of three pairs of shoes is more than the average American purchased in any year up to 1936, including the years before 1929.

WELCOMED HERE

Ration of shoes was welcomed here by consumer representatives as the first step in the direction of overall rationing of clothing and accessories. They also expressed a wish that rationing of such essentials as meat and dairy products would be started at once. Shortages of necessary foodstuffs are creating undue hardships for production workers.

The method of announcing a rationing program without advance notice was greeted by many as su-

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You Can Stop Dies!

Where does your Congressman stand on the issue of Martin Dies?

Will he permit a new appropriation to be shoved through Congress, enabling Martin "Laval" Dies to continue his open defiance of our Government?

Will your Congressmen allow the would-be Fuehrer from Texas to poison the American air with anti-Soviet tirades? Will he permit Dies to nurture the schemes for a negotiated peace with Hitler, in the manner and the style suggested in the speeches of the little rat, Goebbels?

Will your Congressmen permit him to plough up the ground for union-smashing, and for the profiteers and speculators who are attempting to stop the government from preventing the rising cost of living?

Your Congressmen can stop Martin Dies by refusing to vote the appropriation.

It is up to you to make your Congressman do it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UP).—Immediate nation - wide rationing of shoes was ordered today by the War Production Board and Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown put the program into effect by suspending all retail sales until 12:01 A.M., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The one-day embargo on buying, Brown said, is intended to forestall rush purchasing for hoarding purposes and to enable shoe sellers to prepare to meet the rationing order.

Yanks Advance On Guadalcanal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UP).—In a surprise flanking maneuver, American forces have moved in from the rear on the dwindling Japanese troops on Guadalcanal and now have the enemy pocketed in the northwestern tip of the island, the Navy reported today.

A Navy communique said that U. S. forces established a strong position Saturday at Titi, one-half mile west of Morovovo on the northwest coast of the island, and that the position was won without enemy resistance.

Titi is 25 miles west of Henderson airfield, main U. S. base on Guadalcanal.

The communique made no mention of the air-naval engagements which have been reported in the southern Solomons during the last week. Secretary of Navy Frank Knox said yesterday that the "sporadic engagements" were continuing and that both sides had suffered "moderate" losses.

The communique did, however, report that American bombers had raided enemy positions on Kolombangara Island and Munda in the new Georgia group.

STRIKE AT BURMA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (UP).—British Wellington bombers struck simultaneously at central and west Burma last night, attacking the railway station and marshalling yards at Mandalay and villages on Akyab island, a communique announced today.

Norse Anti-Nazi Actions Mount

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 7 (UP).—The newspaper **Allehanda** today quoted reports from the Norwegian frontier as saying serious unrest was prevalent in the towns of Halden and Sarpsborg, near the Swedish border southeast of Oslo, as a result of recent executions by the German occupation forces.

Split Army From FDR and People-- Real Aim of Rickenbacker Propaganda

By Milton Howard

(This is the first of a series of articles).

Thinking Americans are rapidly becoming suspicious of the motives and aims of Mr. Eddie Rickenbacker who is clearly using the country's respect for his Pacific Ocean adventure to revive his America First political propaganda.

Rickenbacker was welcomed after his rescue. The country listened to his appeal for more war production, thinking that this appeal was sincere and disinterested, and based on first-hand views of our fighting men in action.

But it has taken Rickenbacker exactly one month to transform what appeared at first as patriotic appeals into a studied and deadly attack upon the war leadership of President Roosevelt, upon the national unity of all classes, and upon the labor movement in the very midst of its herculean efforts to speed war production in the face of economic planlessness, monopoly sabotage, and the growing crisis in living costs.

OMINOUS WORDS

The evidence is mounting that Rickenbacker has a far-flung political aim, and that this aim is a revival of his America First viewpoint of opposition to the democratic anti-fascist unity of the United States. (Rickenbacker was a member of America First national committee).

In Los Angeles and Detroit, this past week, Rickenbacker spoke these ominous words:

"Realize that we have in the past several years spent billions of dollars to destroy self-reliance, initiative, imagination, and individuality trying to plan the lives of a 130,000,000 people by a superior few . . .

"Bear in mind that when the war is over, there will be more rugged individualists come back to America from the four corners of the world than we have ever had, and I am glad of that.

"These men do not want and will

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Red Army Faces Rostov Across Don

MOSCOW, Monday, Feb. 8 (UP). — Soviet troops have crushed the last nest of German resistance on the south bank of the Don, capturing the town of Azov, and now are poised for an assault on Rostov directly across the river, a special communique revealed today.



Far to the northwest a Red Army column stormed across the Belgorod-Kursk trunk railway, overrunning the station of Gostishchevo, 15 miles north of Belgorod and 60 north of Kharkov in a new threat to that industrial capital of the Ukraine.

Still farther north, Col. Gen. Philip Golikov's right wing swept 25 miles beyond the Kursk-Orel railway and seized Fatezh, 32 miles northwest of Kursk, virtually isolating that key German bastion above Kharkov, the special bulletin reported.

Simultaneously a Soviet column swung southward from the Upper Donets toward the Sea of Azov in a new thrust menacing the rear of the German garrison at Rostov. It captured Kramatorskaya, from which railroads run slightly more than 100 miles down to Taganrog and Mariupol, strongholds on the north coast of the sea.

LAST NEST WIPED OUT

"Southwest of Rostov our troops as a result of a determined attack captured the town and railway station of Azov, thus liquidating the last nest of enemy resistance on the left bank of the River Don," the special communique said.

The cleanup of the south bank of the Don across from Rostov released the full might of the victorious Soviet forces concentrated along the estuary for an onslaught across the mile-wide Don against the great city which has changed hands three times in this war.

(Though information was lacking as to whether the Don is frozen

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CHURCHILL
Back in Britain

London Crowds Greet Churchill

LONDON, Feb. 7 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill returned to Britain and a rousing welcome today from his momentous flights to Africa and Turkey.

The Prime Minister's movements since he left Tripoli in the middle of last week until he landed in his American-made Liberator bomber at a British airfield were secret.

From the airport, Churchill came to London by train and as word of his return spread a large throng gathered at Paddington station.

The Prime Minister's Liberator, named "Commando," bore the Turkish crescent on its nose beside a Soviet hammer and sickle commemorating his visit to Moscow last year in the same plane.

It was believed that Churchill's first official act now will be to make an exhaustive report to the House of Commons on the opening day of the next series of sittings.

A war debate in the House of Commons will follow the Prime Minister's report and may be made the same day.

Axis Loses 80 Planes in Tunisia

ALLIED HEAQUARTERS, North Africa, Feb. 7 (UP).—American airmen, scoring better than a two-to-one victory over the Axis, shot down 80 enemy planes and damaged 72 others in the Tunisian area last week, it was announced today.

In the aerial battles the Americans lost only 38 of their craft, according to the announcement, which came after bad weather had forced a lull on both the air and ground fronts.

The Algiers radio reported that the British Eighth Army driving on Tunisia from the east was now "a good 60 miles" inside Tunisian territory but a Cairo communique reported only patrol activity in the Libyan frontier area.

Rains and heavy cloud formations restricted air operations except for sweeps by fighter planes in central Tunisia. In one sweep an anti-aircraft position between Faid and Kairouan was silenced and a vehicle column was strafed.

HIT ENEMY TRUCKS

In another, RAF Hurri-bombers escorted by Spitfires carried out a low-level attack on enemy trucks southwest of Pont du Fahs. One Allied plane was lost but its pilot was rescued.

The American air successes last week raised the total of enemy planes destroyed in the North Africa campaign to 338 compared with the American 12th air force's losses of 162.

American planes also have hit 58 Axis ships, sinking 14 of them and damaging eight severely.

An Allied communique reported that British troops were consolidating their new gains in the Djebel Mamsour sector near Bou Arada in upper Tunisia.

Czechs to Fight On Soviet Front

KUIBYSHEV, Feb. 1 (delayed) (UP).—First units of the Czechoslovak army to leave for active duty on the eastern front departed from Kuibyshev Jan. 30.

The Czech troops will fight "hand in hand" with the Red Army, officials revealed.

Soldiers said they were "impatient for the moment when we can take revenge for our brothers in Czechoslovakia. We will be worthy of our ancestors who for 1,000 years heroically fought for independence against the Germans."

Malta's Planes Keep Up Raiding

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (UP). — Malta's new Mosquito planes flew on missions covering 200,000 miles last month and kept the air-raid sirens in Sicily wailing day and night, it was disclosed today. Targets included 32 trains, a supply ship and an oil tanker.

Called "intruders" in the Mediterranean theatre, the Mosquitos are flown by picked crews which were especially trained in England.

KNOW WHAT TO SAY . . .

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Coming This Week:

LINCOLN AND LABOR

How our war President worked with labor during America's Civil War!

By Elizabeth Lawson

Appears This Friday

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

Red Army Leaflets Help Crack Hitler Armies



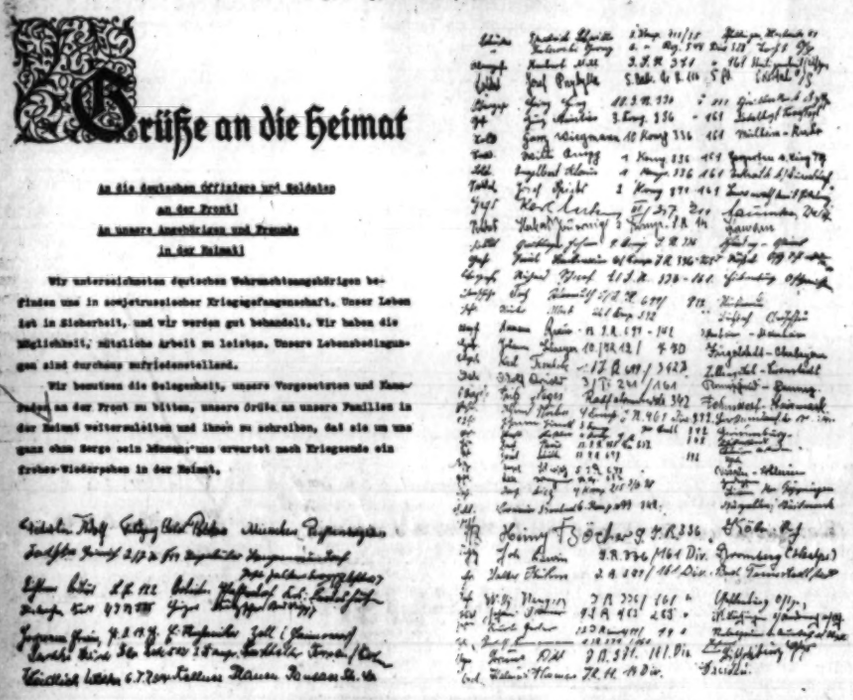
This leaflet shows a "Passierschein" in the German and Russian language. The "Passierschein" is a "safe-passage certificate," with which the German soldier gets safe conduct across the Soviet lines. A soldier who surrenders with this "Passierschein" is assured life, good treatment and a return to Germany after the war by the Red Army High Command. In the center of the leaflet is the following verse:

German soldiers
Heed this advice
Call to the Russians from afar,
"Sdajus Towarisch, Ne Etrelajte."
That means, so everyone knows,
"I give up, comrade, don't shoot."



"TEN COMMANDMENTS." In this leaflet the German soldiers are given detailed instructions how to cross the lines. These ten commandments end with the following words: Many thousand German soldiers and officers have saved their lives by imprisonment. Follow their example.





Greetings to the homeland. A letter from German war prisoners in the Soviet Union to German soldiers and officers and their relatives in Germany. They ask that their relatives be informed and assured to be without worry because the prisoners hope for a happy reunion after the war.

The Daily Worker is glad to make public for the first time these examples of Red Army's weapons in its political warfare against Hitlerism. Copies of other leaflets were reproduced in The Worker yesterday.

The high percentage of prisoners taken in the present offensive of the Red Army, and the signs of disintegration of the Nazi armies are due both to the strength of Soviet arms and Soviet propaganda.

As the Soviet armies advance toward Kharkov, and Kursk, and pound at the gates of Rostov, German soldiers meet the unanswerable arguments of the Red Army, presented through leaflets like those above.

More and more are finding that Hitler has no answer to the questions that they are beginning to ask.

The Daily Worker is glad to be able to publish these documents, thanks to the German-American, journal of the German-American Emergency Conference.



(Above left): "Germany Awake." Front page of a leaflet. This slogan was created by the Nazis on their way to power and is now used in a leaflet against them on their way to defeat. The back page of the same leaflet contains a poem by the German poet Erich Weinert who fought in the International Brigades in Spain and is now a political emigrant in the Soviet Union. The theme of the poem is the idea that the fight against Hitler is the fight for the "True Germany."



(Above right): "The truth about bombardments on German cities." From the text: "German soldier. Let us tell you, the further Hitler sends you into Russia, the more hopeless are your chances of returning to your home, the more defenseless is your family. Think: Where do you belong."

Italian Navy Cannot Prevent Allied Landings in Europe

MOSCOW, Feb. 7. — "The Italian Navy has a low fighting capacity in the opinion of L. Ivanov, Soviet expert, writing in the R ed Navy's official organ, **Red Fleet.**

He writes, in part:

The Italian Navy is incapable of u ndertaking any serious attempt to prevent Allied landing operations or to render suppo rt to Rommel's North African army from the sea.

Italy entered the war with an imposing navy—on paper. The figures sound big—but there are serious shortages.

One shortcoming in the Italian Navy has been the absence of aircraft carriers. Armor-plating was Exclusive one of its weak points. Even the newest battleships of the Littorio type had a maximum of 230 to 305-millimeter thick armor-plating on the starboard and cupola, whereas modern American battleships have up to 406-millimeter thick armor-plate.

The nautical qualities of the Italian ships are quite low as compared with the British.

But of even greater importance than these material defects was the low level of training and morale of the personnel of the Italian Navy. The Italian Navy had hardly any positive fighting traditions. Ever since the shameful defeat at Lyssa it has not won a single victory in any of the wars waged by Italy.

WAR UNPOPULAR

In the present war, with Italy in the position of Hitler Germany's vassal, no small role along with the poor military preparedness of the Italian Navy is played by the exceptional unpopularity of this war and the dissatisfaction of the Italian sailors and officers with their humiliating subordinate positions with regard to the Germans.

All these factors told on the course of military operations in the Mediterranean. With the favorable distribution of its bases the Italian Navy, it would seem, had all the possibilities of harassing the long British communications in the Mediterranean and of securing the naval route between Italy and Libya.

However, the Italian Navy fulfilled neither of these tasks, although in the beginning of the war the Italian Navy was numerically much stronger than the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

The Italian Navy was unable to prevent the steady telling blows delivered by British submarines, surface craft and aircraft at the Italian communications with Libya. It hardly made any attempt to frustrate the active operations of the British Navy in support of their troops on the coast of Egypt and Libya. It was helpless to prevent the rout and complete liquidation of the Italian armed forces in East Africa, cut off from Italy by the British blockade.

Following the first big clash with the British forces in the Mediterranean it was compelled to seek cover in the nearest port.

The Italian shipbuilding industry is unable to make good the heavy losses suffered by the navy, due to the shortage of coal and metal. The losses are very high and may be estimated at almost 50 per cent of the Italian navy.

The Italian merchant fleet, too, is reduced almost 50 per cent.

The Italian navy undoubtedly will not be able to offer serious resistance to Allied offensive operations directed against Italy.

SovietAmbassadorDines With Turkish Premier

ANKARA, Feb. 6 (Delayed).—(UP).—The Soviet Ambassador to Turkey tonight gave a dinner for Turkish Perier Sukru Saracoglu. The British and American Ambassadors attended.

U.S., Canada Will Discuss War Manpower

MONTREAL, Feb. 7. — United States and Canadian government officials and representatives of the workers and employers of the two countries will meet in New York Feb. 13 and 14 at the invitation of the International Labor Office, it was announced here today by Edward J. Phelan, acting director of the ILO.

Purpose of the meeting is to provide an opportunity for an exchange of views and information on problems connected with allocation of manpower to meet war needs.

The agenda of the gathering will cover two points. The first will be a discussion on developments in labor supply problems and policies since the August meeting, and the second is listed as "labor-management coopcration in organizing labor supply for war production."

More than 60 Americans and Canadians who are intimately involved in problems of labor supply are expected to attend.

New Guerrilla Award Made

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (ICN).—A new medal, designed especially as an award to guerrillas who have distinguished themselves in the war, has been instituted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, it was announced today.

It will bear the words, "To a Partisan of the Patriotic War" and will have both first class and second class degrees.

The medal will be awarded to guerrillas and commanders of guerrilla detachments, and to organizers of the guerrilla movement, for courage, steadfastness and valor in the guerrilla struggle in the rear against the German fascist invaders.

The award is to be made in the name of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR by the chief of the central staff of the guerrilla movement, subject to subsequent approval by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Tamara–Soviet Heroine

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 7.—A portrait of the girl guerrilla, Tamara Porschago, with the German tommy-gun she captured during the assault on Velikie Luki, was carried in a recent issue of **Komsomolskaya Pravda**, organ of the Soviet Young Communist League.

When Soviet troops went over the top to storm Velikie Luki, they saw the young girl moving in front of them. **In white camouflage coveralls, carrying the tommygun, she was the first to climb the height.**

When the advancing Red Army men opened fire on the Germans, **she crept up to a German fire-point, the location of which she knew beforehand, and showered it with grenades.**

It was the first German fire-point destroyed in the town proper.

On the eve of the attack Tamara made her way to the Soviet troops in the suburbs of Velikie Luki, which she knew from childhood, and asked the Soviet commander for permission to act as guide. In battle she proved to be among the bravest of the brave.

Fifth Column Active in Uruguay

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 7.—Fifth Columnists under the orders of Luis Alberto Herrera, Uruguay's number one fascist, recently fomented strikes at the Nacional and Swift-Artigas packing houses, despite all efforts by leaders of the meatworkers federation to head off such action.

The conflict originated over the dismissal of 10 persons suspected of sabotage, and was used by the Herrera organization to make trouble for the progressive government of President Alfredo Baldomir and his successor, Dr. Jose Amezaga.

The Baldomir-Amezaga government is committed to close cooperation with the democratic nations and to a democratic regime at home.

Herrera's action is also directed at creating difficulties in the production of meat destined to feed the United Nations armies.

The government proposed naming of an arbitration committee composed of representatives of the administration, the meat interests, and the workers. The workers thereupon decided at a meeting to return to work the following day.

However, fifth column elements obstructed the move by refusing to accept a committee of arbitration.

DENOUNCE 5TH COLUMN

Leaders of trade unions belonging to the General Labor Union, which constitutes the immense majority of organized Uruguayan labor, published a statement denouncing the fifth column maneuver and calling on the workers and people to tighten their ranks in order to defeat the enemies of the country and of humanity.

It now appears that not only is Herrera's group responsible for the crisis, but that Trotzkyite elements and Socialist Party leaders are also involved.

El Tiempo, President Baldomir's newspaper, writes that 75 per cent of the dissenters, most of them foremen and supervisors, are members of the Herrera party and belong to organizations of its parliamentary leaders, Deputy Daniel Fernandez Crespo and Senator Ramon Vinas. Incidentally, the close connections of these two with food speculators are notorious.

After pointing out that everything the Herrera group does is of harm to the nation's interests and benefits Nazism, **El Tiempo** adds:

"It is necessary to warn the people about acts of sabotage before they reach irremedial proportions. For what has just happened is not the product of momentary excitement, but is part of a perfectly organized plan to set the people against the government and favor Nazi elements."

Referring to accusations levelled at Socialist Deputy Cardozo, **El Tiempo** comments:

"It is said that among the instigators is Dr. Pedro Cardoze, ex-deputy and member of the Investigation Committee on anti-National Activities. This is a very grave fault, for it is hard to conceive of someone charged with such a task as repressing fascist activities taking part in movements which have an obviously anti-democratic aim."

First Latin CongressOpens

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 7 (ICN).—The first Latin American Congress of anti fascist Germans opened its sessions in this city last weekend with a meeting before the statue of Jose Gervasio Artigas, liberator of Uruguay.

It was particularly fitting that such men should pay homage to one who was called the protector of free peoples fighting for the independence of the southern continent, the man who proclaimed the equality of races and restored liberty to the Negro slaves.

The Congress is expected to study the question of greater aid to the soldiers fighting on the freedom fronts, as a method of contributing from this part of the world to the quicker defeat of fascism.

The main strength of the Congress lies in the fact that it is taking place under conditions of broadest unity. Its organizers understand that victory is only possible through unity of all progressive forces.

Among the delegates, along with liberals and democrats of all types, are to be found Ernesto Guidici, of the Argentine Communist Party, and Julio Arevalo, a Uruguayan Communist deputy.

Chairman of the congress is Dr. Augusto Soemsen, Reichstag ex-deputy and president of "The Other Germany," the organization of anti-nazi Germans.

Japanese Troops in China Leave a Trail of Murder, Arson and Pillage

CHUNGKING, Feb. 7.—The Japanese occupation troops have left a trail of unexampled destruction in the cities and towns they have been compelled to evacuate, the Chinese News Service reports, quoting the "Voice of China" broadcasts.

Case in point is the area along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, retaken by the Chinese in August, 1942.

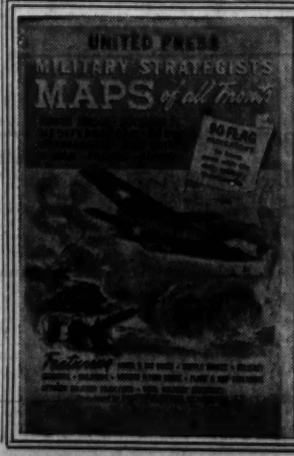
"I don't know where I have seen a more thorough job of destruction than I have seen here," reports Mr. H Mitchell, field supervisor for the American Advisory Committee, after visiting the area.

Here are some excerpts of Mr. Mitchell's report:

"The general estimate is that 70 to 80 per cent of the city of Yushan has been burned. Chuhsien is one of the hardest hit. Reports given me by the Administrative Commissioner say they had 1,131 air raids. Thirty per cent of Lishui was burned down in the spring by bombings which continued for 21 days solid after the attack on Tokio. When the Japanese came in they stabled horses in the Catholic Church and destroyed another 30 per cent of the town.

"The Kiangshan folk objected to the Japanese and resisted. The Japanese retaliated by going after the villagers. **They report 69,605 houses destroyed.** Of 28 market towns only three were not badly handled. The Japanese marched into Huapu and Kaihwa districts for one day. Of 915 houses only three were left. Shangjao is not so bad. Only one-half of the place has been burned out. . . .

"About 15 li from Chuhsien I passed out on to a waste land. I was told later it wasn't usually a desert, that the grass fields beside the road were the ruined rice crops. . . . Damage was not limited to houses and crops. Most of the stories I hear are purely of mur**der, arson and pillage, but rape has its part too.** Women found hiding in homes were sent to the Catholic Mission school 'for safety,' which was an innocuous way of getting all collected to have them handy at one place."



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Mayor Pushes Fight on Egg Profiteers

Retail Prices Far Too High

Because the drop in wholesale prices of eggs has not been reflected in retail prices to date, Mayor LaGuardia suggested yesterday that New York City housewives engage in what may be called a "buyers' strike" until prices are reduced.

He said egg prices are falling in wholesale market and should be falling in retail stores.

Exploding the myth that white eggs are superior to brown, the Mayor told his radio audience yesterday that freshness and not color is most important in eggs and that homemakers should watch for good buys.

Beginning Wednesday, the city's station WNYC will carry two broadcasts daily on point rationing, LaGuardia said, so that housewives will be fully familiar with the details of the point rationing which will start March 1, when rationing of canned goods begins.

As for meat, the Mayor said that "shortages continue in all retail meat stores with corresponding high prices." Recognizing that the army must get is meat first, he asked that "the remaining quantity should be allocated in accordance with population so that the people of the city and all the consumers of the country would know what meat is available and obtain some."

Even though the city was receiving 89 per cent of the meat it received during a corresponding period last year, shortages continued.

"Therefore again I want to repeat and impress," LaGuardia asserted, "upon both the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration that the 70 per cent allocation of livestock to slaughterhouses and packers should be allocated all the way down so that consumers may get their share."

Washington House Hails Casablanca

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 7. — Expressing high enthusiasm over the historic conferences between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca, the House of Representatives in Washington State by unanimous vote pledged to assist our Commander-in-Chief in carrying through the momentous decisions in a resolution introduced by Representative William J. Pennock.

"Be it resolved that this House go on record greeting with high enthusiasm the decisions made at the historic Roosevelt-Churchill conference and rededicate ourselves to the task of strengthening the home front, aid in speeding production and in all other ways help in carrying through the momentous decisions for a campaign to force unconditional surrender of the Axis," the resolution stated.

Approval of the Tolan-Pepper-Kilgore bill was expressed by the Memorial Committee after representatives of labor had appeared before the committee to urge support for the over-all plan to streamline the nation's war effort for maximum production.

Advised by wire of the committee's consideration of the Memorial for the bill, Senator Pepper telegraphed appreciation for the action.

"Passage of Memorial would certainly aid our efforts. Your interest appreciated," Senator Pepper wired.

Action by the House on the committee recommendation hinges on the Rules Committee, which may report it out at once or hold it until closing days of the session.

150,000 Sold: An Interview With Author of a Best Seller

By Oakley Johnson

I caught Louise Mitchell for an interview yesterday at the Daily Worker office just before she was starting out on another guerrilla raid on some high price joint.

I had her new Daily Worker penny pamphlet, **Food Prices and Rationing**, in one hand, and a pencil in the other.

"Look here," I said, "do you expect people to buy a penny pamphlet, with prices going up on meat and everything."

This helped me. She sat down to talk.

"Well!" she said. "You spend one penny on a pamphlet to help you fight the cost of living. That's an investment. Spending a penny now may save you many a dime later."

150,000 SOLD

In view of the fact that her pamphlet—16 pages of easy reading, with pictures—has sold something like 150,000 copies in two weeks after publication, it looks as if a lot of people agree with her.

But still, I told her, how do we know this rationing business isn't just another crackpot idea. Has it ever been tried, for instance.

IT WORKS

"It has been tried, and it's working very successfully in England," Miss Mitchell came back. Mrs. Roosevelt has pointed out how the diet of many British workers' children is beter than it was before the war, just because of over-all raticning."

Miss Mitchell has grey eyes and wears high-heeled shoes, and she weighs just enough to turn corners fast and go places in a hurry. And she's had to get around to many stores and markets and neighborhoods in the last year and a half, investigating prices and price ceilings for the **Daily Worker**, she told me. The pamphlet, she said, was based on **Daily Worker** articles written since the war began.

"Another thing I want to say," she broke in, "is that for too long a time the problem of the budget has been Mama's problem. It was always her job to stretch the week's pay, and she got blamed if it didn't stretch enough.

"But now trade unions are beginning to realize that it's a job for Papa, Mama and the kids, all together. It's just as important for Papa to demand stabilization of prices through his trade union as it is for Mama to complain to the Office of Price Administration about price violations."

WAR AND RATIONING

Yes, I said, but there's a war on. What's this pamphlet got to do with that?

"Why," she said, "without a stabilized domestic economy, we can't defeat Hitler in 1943. Economic chaos helps Hitler. This pamphlet helps to win the war because it helps to keep the home front strong. It shows the way to fight inflation."

I decided to wind up with just one more question—about the mysterious "black market" spoken of on Page 11 of the pamphlet.

"Well, the black market's a fact!" she shot back. "Mayor LaGuardia himself said so. A black market is one of the most destructive ways of ruining morale and disrupting the economic front.

"Now," she added, "we must have rationing. Then everybody will be guaranteed his just share."

FEPC to Meet

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President's Fair Employment Practices Committee will meet the week of Feb. 8 with War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt to discuss the President's instructions to call a conference "to consider a revision and strengthening" of the FEPC. The railway discrimination hearings postponed by McNutt will probably be rescheduled.

Black Marketers, Profiteers--Beware!



Louise Mitchell on right, with pencil and paper, is on one of her trips to stores and markets, talking to housewives about the prices they pay. This housewife, sore at 40 per cent rise in price of certain foodstuffs, tells Miss Mitchell we need more rationing and REAL price control.

NMU Honored for Fight Against Discrimination

As a feature of Negro History Week, officially opened yesterday, Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, announced yesterday the names of 12 Negro individuals, organizations or institution "who most distinguished themselves" and the six white individuals, organizations or institutions "who did most for the improvement of race relations in terms of real democracy" during 1942.

Dr. Reddick said in his announcement that the efforts of those named "are indeed worthy contributions to national unity in that they strengthen morale and quicken the faith of the whole American people in the democratic ideal." He added that these efforts "demonstrate to our allies the world over the capacity of democracy constantly to improve itself and to secure the rights of all the people."

The Honor Roll of Race Relations is compiled annually from a nation-wide poll conducted by the Schomburg Collection.

White persons, organizations or institutions named in the honor roll were the late Dr. Franz Boas, Wendell L. Willkie, Warner Brothers, Lillian Smith, editor of "The South Today," the National Maritime Union and the "Survey Graphic."

The NMU was lauded for uncompromisingly struggling against discrimination in employment and for supporting Captain Hugh Mulzac's fight for recognition.

Dr. Boas was cited for scientific studies toward shattering "the myth of race," and Mr. Willkie for speaking out "for the rights of Negroes and of the common man the world over." Warner Brothers were commended for "In This Our Life," characterized in the citation as presenting the Negro "in a realistic and dignified role."

Negroes and Negro institutions honored were: Captain Hugh Mulzac, skipper of the new 10,500-ton Liberty freighter, the Booker T. Washington; Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington, for lifting jazz "to new heights of excellence and dignity"; the late Dr. George Washington Carver, for his contributions to science; Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Workers of America (Red Caps); first Negro member of the executive Committee, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

ROBESON, LUCE, TOBIAS

Included also were Dr. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., 19-year-old recipient of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in mathematics at the University of Chicago; Paul Robeson, especially for his performance of "Othello;" Dr. Alain Locke, "for his books and for editing the special issue of "Survey Graphic;" Dr. Arthur Melvin Townsend, business man; the "Pittsburgh Courier," for leading the Negro press in the campaign against fascism at home and abroad; Dr. Channing Tobias, for his services in the War Bond and the Army and Navy recreational programs and as a member of the National Advisory Committee on Selective Service; Margaret Walker, West Virginia State College, "for winning the Yale University Younger Poets competition with her book 'For My People'"; Judge William H. Hastie, "former Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, for his heroic efforts to achieve full integration of the Negro in the United States Army."

Swing Shift Dances in Phila. Banned

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Philadelphia's Republican administration has shut down the swing shift dance, which the United Federal Workers have been sponsoring every Wednesday night from 1 to 5 A.M.

Although only three weeks old, the swing shift dance, with music by Herbie Wood, Freddie Herman and similar masters, has caught on with the men and women working in Dupont's, Cramp's, Philco's, and other of Philadelphia's war industries on the afternoon or swing shift (varying from 3 or 4 or 5 in the afternoon to midnight, or thereabouts).

About 1,000 workers will have to be turned away at Town Hall at 1 A.M. tonight, because of the Mayor's order, according to Darius Kline, president of the United Federal Workers District Council (CIO).

"The Mayor's office has raked up some antique law to stop the swing shift workers from getting a little relaxation. But we think it is sabotage of the war effort," said President Kline.

"We are going to circulate a petition to the Governor, asking him to allow the swing shift workers to dance for the duration of the war. This is a war issue and the defeatist influences that permeate the Pew Republican machine are approved to bolstering of morale. We are going to fight it through along with all win the war people.

Try Spreading The Farm Bloc On Your Bread

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 7 (FP).—Lack of planning and rationing has confronted the U. S. with another crisis in one of its most important foods—butter. Butter stocks, dairymen report, are the second smallest on record, having fallen from 108.5 million pounds on Jan. 1, 1942, to 42.1 million on Jan. 1, 1943.

Paradoxically, butter cannot be rationed now because rationing has been delayed so long. Stocks have been so drastically reduced that it will take another four months to build them up to a point where rationing on the basis of one quarter pound per capita a week can be instituted.

Another reason for the butter crisis was the vested farmers' sabotage of appropriations for the Farm Security Administration in the last session of congress. Had the FSA been granted enough money, it could have helped small and middle farmers to make major increases in milk and butter production.

Ruml Calls Wealthy 'Most Intelligent'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Beardsley Ruml, creator of go-easy on the rich tax plan, attacked the Treasury proposal yesterday because the government's pay-as-you-go tax program will hit the people he considers "the most intelligent and able" the hardest.

To Ruml, the wealthy are the "most intelligent and able" and therefore should get off with the easiest taxes. Admitting that his tax plan would be beneficial to a few, Ruml insisted that high taxes for the rich were unjust. Instead, he is backing a plan which is being pushed by the World-Telegram and Journal-American and which throws the entire burden of the war on low-income group.

CIO and farm representatives are expected to appear before the House Ways and Means Committee this week to demand a genuine pay-as-you-go tax plan which will be fair to the people who are fighting the Axis.

Lamula to Push Alien Bill

Assemblyman John J. Lamula, Republican of the 1st Assembly District, New York, announced that he will introduce a resolution in the New York State Legislature tomorrow, memorializing Congress to enact suitable legislation for the naturalization of aliens 50 years of age or over who have resided in the United States since July 1, 1924. These aliens must have made a declaration of intention to become citizens and comply with all of the requirements of the naturalization laws but they are not required to speak the English language, a sign, a declaration or petition in their own handwriting, or meet other educational requirements.

There are over three million aliens in the United States who are not citizens only because they cannot meet the educational requirements imposed. Assemblyman Lamula said. "These people are part of America as America is part of them and it is high time that necessary steps were taken to bring them within the realm of our great democracy."

The Elephant and the Kangaroo in the Fight

SARATOGA, Feb. 7 (UP).—Buy a bond and see the circus—and the bigger the bond you buy, the better the seat you'll get.

That's the 1943 theme of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circus, it was announced today.

LOOK OUT, NAZIS!



THIS EFFICIENT LOOKING WAAC drill sergeant should have some inside dope on how to handle the Nazis. She's Jennie T. York, 22, of Clinton, Tenn., niece of the famed Sergt. Alvin T. York, who won fame in World War I for his single-handed capture of more than one hundred German soldiers. Sergt. Jennie is stationed at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Dr. Tai-Ming Accepts China Relief Post

Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, has accepted the honorary presidency of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, it is announced. The Bureau is a participating agency of United China Relief.

Leland Rex Robinson has resigned as secretary of the Corporation to become chairman of the Board of Directors and Donald Brodie becomes secretary. Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke is president.

Begin Forum on War Problems in Cleveland

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—The first of a series of six forums on vital war problems will be held by the Ohio Labor Institute of Cleveland tonight in the school headquarters in Carnegie Hall. Frank W. Baldau, associate director of the Cleveland War Manpower Commission will speak.

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$4,500,000 City Surplus Can Care For Many Children, Mothers Say

By Ann Rivington

Well over 12,000 mothers in several hundred neighborhood child-care groups want to know what the city's going to do with the four and a half million dollar surplus from last year's budget, says Dr. Annette Rubinstein, neighborhood chairman of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime.

"All our thousands of mothers—and other thousands who aren't yet actively organized in the neighborhoods, or who are carrying on their work in the trade unions—are dead sure they want to see that money spent to take care of children whose mothers work," Dr. Rubinstein told the Daily Worker.

Mothers, Dr. Rubinstein commented, can understand going without something when there's no money to pay for it, however badly it's needed. "They're used to that," she said. But with a four and a half million dollar surplus, they don't intend to be turned away.

TO SEE BOROUGH HEADS

The tactic of the neighborhood groups at present is to tell the facts of life as working mothers see them to the five Borough presidents, Dr. Rubinstein explained.

A week ago, 43 organizations had already written for appointments, which had already been granted by Borough Presidents Nathan of Manhattan and Burke of Queens.

Many more delegates have been arranged within the past seven days, Dr. Rubinstein said.

At last month's City Council hearing 13 groups sent delegates. At the budget hearing the latter part of this month (date not yet definitely set) the neighborhood child-care leader expects a full 200 groups to be represented.

As an example of the way mothers go to town in the fight for their children, once they get started, Dr. Rubinstein told the story of one mother who attended the City Council hearing last month.

CAN'T SEE MAYOR

This mother did something. She went next to Park Commissioner Moses. Well, said the Commissioner, of course she was right, but again it was a question of funds, and that was up to the Mayor.

So she tried to go to the Mayor, but couldn't get an appointment. (Neither the Child Care Committee nor any of its members has yet been able to get an appointment with the Mayor, Dr. Rubinstein interjected, though they've been trying hard for three months.)

She went to Councilman Stanley Isaacs. Here she received a promise of complete cooperation, but was told again of that stumbling block—the budget and the Board of Estimate.

If that were the story of only one mother, it wouldn't be worth telling, Dr. Rubinstein commented. But hundreds and thousands of mothers are learning the same democratic procedures for making their needs known to public officials.

A child-care conference in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area last week was attended by nearly a thousand persons. The American Labor Party will hold a similar conference for the 7th, 9th and 11th Assembly Districts of Manhattan next Thursday. Some time this month, there will be one on the Lower East Side.

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CIO Urges 'All Out' for TWU Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

hundreds of the best and most skilled employes to resign.

TRANSIT ENDANGERED

"Unless these practices of the Board of Transportation are immediately halted, it is inevitable that thousands of other employes who find it utterly impossible to make ends meet on the sub-standard wages paid by the Board of Transportation will also leave its employ. In that event, New York City's transit system is certain to break down.

"The economic life and war-time activity of the City of New York depends upon its ability to maintain its transit system in an uninterrupted state of safe and efficient operation. The interests not only of the City of New York, but of the nation as a whole dictate that the wages of New Work City's transit employes be increased immediately to a level that will enable them to remain on their jobs and perform to the best of their ability."

The resolution takes note of Mayor LaGuardia's appointment of a special committee on labor relations on the transit system and expresses the hope that the committee will recommend procedures stabilizing labor relations.

At the same time, the CIO statement emphasizes, immediate solution of the wage problem is essential. For this, it recommends that the Mayor designate an impartial tribunal for arbitration. A copy of the declaration was sent to Mr. LaGuardia and to the Board of Transportation.

Nation-wide Shoe Rationing Gets Underway

(Continued from Page 1)

perior to the old method which gave hoarders a chance to stock up.

All types of shoes and boots made in whole or part from leather or with rubber soles except for house slippers and infants' soft-soled shoes, will be rationed.

Shoe rationing was ordered by the War Production Board and will be put into effect by the Office of Price Administration.

Coincident with rationing, other steps will be taken to save shoes. They are:

1—The WPB will soon issue a "thorough-going" order eliminating wasteful practices, unnecessary styles and colors, and directing available supplies of critical sole leather into the manufacture of the most essential types. Formal evening shoes, men's patent leather shoes, hard soled slippers, men's sandals and many sports shoes virtually will be discontinued.

2—Persons with low incomes will be protected from manufacturers, who attempt to increase production of higher priced shoes at the expense of low or medium priced lines. Manufacturers in the near future will also be asked to develop "war models" of shoes of standard quality and pleasing design at a reasonable rate.

Byrnes estimated that elimination of wasteful practices, unnecessary styles and colors would make possible the production of some 15,000,000 additional pairs of "essential shoes," and would save between 75,000 and 100,000 man-hours of labor daily.

Union Leaders Hail Coalition In Statements

(Continued from Page 1)

to end the machinations of the appeasers, defeatists, poll taxers and others of their ilk. Therefore, not only labor, but all victory forces should support this movement to the hilt."

Wilmer Tate, Sub-regional Director, United Steel Workers, Lorain, says: "This coalition is the only way labor can protect itself effectively against the vicious combination of tory Democrats and the reactionary Republicans. The unity of the three national labor organizations and the Farmers Union is broad enough to mean something. It will protect labor, the working farmer and the nation."

In Erie, Pa., Charles E. Lanning, general secretary of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, welcomed Murray's announcement.

"We hail with much joy and deep confidence the coalition between the Farmers' AFL, Railway Brotherhoods and CIO as announced by President Murray," Lanning said. "This will constitute the greatest of all bulwarks against the running tide of reaction threatening to sweep away the hopes of a people who desire to win a peoples war, a peoples peace, and the right of a great people to enjoy the bounties of science and nature in the coming age of the common man so eloquently expressed by Vice-President Wallace in his great speech depicting the coming age of the common man."

WHEN RED TROOPS BROKE LENINGRAD SIEGE



RUSSIAN ARMORED CARS are shown rolling into the fortress city of Schluesselberg. As long as the Nazis held this key city, they kept Leningrad under siege. Red guns drove the Germans out of Leningrad, ending the city's seventeen-months entrapment. This photo was flashed by radio to New York.

The Wage-Price-Profit Triangle

Full 7-Point Program Needed To Prevent Economic Chaos

By Mac Gordon

The war on the famous 7-point economic stabilization program advanced by President Roosevelt is a two-front war. It aims to rip up vital sectors of both the production and the political fronts, thereby exposing the nation to defeat.

The aim of our economy is to produce the maximum amount of war materials. That requires two things:

(1) The production of the minimum amount of goods needed by the civilian population, and,

(2) A stepping up of all production to the limit.

Obviously, both of these requirements can't be met fully without a centralized planning apparatus. You can't decide how much goods the civilian population will need, and how much manpower, materials, machinery will be used to produce these goods unless there is such an apparatus. Neither can you use the nation's manpower and resources to the best advantage unless all production is planned as part of one vast project.

These two requirements of maximum war production cannot be met without the essential features of the 7-point program, as well.

A minimum production of consumers' goods would be either impossible or disastrous unless accompanied by a completely equitable distribution among the entire civilian population. Otherwise, a lot of people would get below the minimum needed.

DEMOCRATIC RATIONING

Equitable distribution of consumers' goods requires a system of democratic rationing to ensure that no one gets a lion's share. It requires also that each family be able to buy that minimum needed by it, through price and wage stabilization. The 7-point stabilization program is designed to meet these requirements.

In his budget message to Congress, the President estimated that the total amount of goods and services that will be available to each person in the United States in 1943, will be an average of about $500, presumably at current prices. The Department of Labor says that at the end of 1942 the average worker in manufacturing industries, who is higher paid than the average wage earner, was making about $39 a week. That includes overtime and everything else earned in that period.

When you subtract Victory tax and social security taxes, this amounts to about $1,850 for the year to spend, assuming that the worker has a wife and two children and doesn't pay income tax. That leaves him already without the means to buy the $500 percapita of consumption goods which should be the portion of every person under a minimum consumption program, and which should be guaranteed above all to the industrial worker because of his greater food needs. We're leaving out of account the huge burden of indebtedness which workers now have to pay off for past periods of unemployment.

WAGES AND PROFITS

The question that comes up in connection with this is: what about war bonds, to which 30,000,000 workers are contributing 10 per cent of their pay? If pay is insufficient to meet consumption needs, how can workers continue to buy bonds? The plain and simple fact is that large numbers of workers are compelled to cash in their bonds in order to live. And those who have to pay income taxes this year and next will have no other means to do so.

Compare this wage situation, in which there is a considerable deterioration in the conditions of the workers, with that of profits. **In 1942, after taxes were deducted, corporate profits in the United States amounted to 6.8 billion dollars. This compares with 4.2 billion in 1939, and 5.5 billion in 1940. It is a slight falling off from the banner year of American capitalism, 1941, when 7.2 billions were made in profits, largely because of the relatively slight inappreciably affect the rich, this** huge increase in profits, better than 20 per cent in 1942 as compared with 1940, is pure gravy. Doubtless the great bulk of it goes into bonds. **And herein lies one of the major economic injustices resulting from failure to adopt the 7-point program. While the wealthy are accumulating savings at a huge rate, the workers are compelled to use up virtually every bit of their inadequate earnings on taxes and higher living costs.**

Adoption of the President's proposals to limit incomes to $25,000 and to limit taxes on the lower-income groups, as well as to control prices, would have somewhat remedied that.

If some of the huge profits made by the corporations were distributed among the workers, even if in the form of forced savings, the effect would be to increase production considerably. Take the matter of piece work rates. Today, after more than a year of war, employers still hold up increased production by attempting to cut rates, a practice that penalizes workers for increasing their productivity.

INCENTIVE PAY

If, instead of penalizing increased productivity, industry should reward it through incentive pay, the benefits to our war effort would extend in many directions. With each worker producing more, the skilled manpower shortage would not be felt so keenly. Each machine and factory would produce more, making it possible to cut down on new construction. The pressing community problems in war boom areas would be relieved since fewer new workers would be needed to produce the same amount of goods. In terms of wages, it would simply mean that the workers who need it most would get a their share of food and other goods, and possibly a share of the savings which the employers are now gobbling up.

It would be ludicrous, if it weren't so fraught with danger, to see the same people shout that $25,000 limitation on income will remove all incentive for the capitalists, and at the same time demand the elimination even of overtime pay for the workers.

Politically, it is inevitable that our class alliance, which is the basis of national unity, will be severely strained when one class makes huge profits that go into savings, while another class finds its living conditions constantly deteriorating through soaring prices and pegged wages.

The 7-point economic program is the minimum economic foundation for national unity, and those who are obstructing its realization, whether conscious of the result or not, are playing into the hands of the enemy by imperilling that necessary unity. The resultant economic and political chaos in the nation is Hitler's chief hope of escape from total destruction.

In Tomorrow's—Tuesday's—Paper:
WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING IN YUGOSLAVIA?
A survey of Cyrus Sulzberger's artcles in the *New York Times*, by
JOSEPH STAROBIN

Red Army Takes Azov; Faces Rostov

(Continued from Page 1)

solidly enough for an army to cross the ice, standard reference works indicated it normally would be at this time of year.)

With the loss of Bataisk the Germans evidently fled across the river to make desperate preparations for the Soviet attack on Rostov, leaving only a feeble garrison at Azov.

Even before the special bulletin was issued, dispatches said Soviet shock troops had broken the resistance of German units below the river and were massing along its south bank for a lunge at Rostov.

The capture of Gostishchevo brought the Red Army within striking distance of Belgorod and even Kharkov from the north, the most potent threat so far to the Ukrainian strongholds in that direction.

It also extended the giant pincers maneuver against Kharkov, since to the southwest the Soviet forces were less than 44 miles from the city after the occupation of Balaklaya on Saturday.

Gostishchevo's fall represented the first breach blasted in the Belgorod-Kursk railway, a section of the trunk line between Moscow and Kharkov. Cut off by rail from north and south, the Kursk garrison faced the threat of envelopment.

The garrison lost another communications artery with the capitulation of Fatezh, 32 miles to the northwest. The town lies on the main highway between Kursk and Orel which runs several miles west of the railway.

The Soviet victories at Fatzeh, Kramatorskaya and Gostischevo climaxed lightning advances of 30 miles or more from the last previously reported Red Army positions.

North of Rostov other Soviet armies drove westward on a broad front, threatening to flank Kharkov, Kursk, the Donets mining basin and possibly even the embattled German armies in the lower Don area.

The High Command reported the capture of a number of towns west of Kupyansk, where the Red Army was about 40 miles southeast of Kharkov, and east of Kursk, all but encircled base 125 miles north of Kharkov.

The midday communique told of fierce fighting house by house and street by street in the capture of Bataisk at the southern approaches of Rostov. Other dispatches said German tanks, artillery and planes defended Bataisk stoutly because of its strategic importance.

Soviet tanks led the charges which broke the German resistance in a series of battles through neighboring settlements. A 24-hour struggle for Bataisk ended at 5 A. M. in the glare of the burning town.

The combined armies of Col. Gen. Andrei Yeremenko from Stalingrad and Lieut. Gen. Ivan Maslennikov from the Caucasus then pushed on to within three miles of Rostov itself.

To prevent the trapped Axis divisions in the Caucasus from escaping across Taganrog bay to Mariupol, Maslennikov sent one of his columns on a 40-mile raid from Starominskaya to the Sea of Azov coast. Cleaning up the stretch of spur railway, it occupied the resort town and port of Yeisk.

The Axis forces now were struggling desperately in an area 90 miles from north to south and 80 miles from east to west. Their only avenues of escape were across the Kerchenski Strait to the Crimea or from Novorossisk by Sea.

Military sources said Soviet guns dominate Novorossisk, from which it was unlikely any effective evacuation could be carried out. In any case it appeared that an evacuation would be under constant attack by planes and guns of the Black Sea fleet.

Watch Axis

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 7 (UP).—The foreign ministry has created a special department to deal with all affairs concerning the Axis countries, it was announced today.

Chile has severed diplomatic relations with Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

BRITISH TOMMIES TUG SIX-POUND GUN IN TUNISIA



BRITISH TOMMIES of the First Army tug on the tow lines attached to a six-pound gun as they haul the weapon up a mountainside overlooking Medjez-el-Bab in Tunisia. Natives watch the laboring troops from the front of their crude huts. U. S. fliers blasted the docks at Bizerte and the Tunis airdrome.

CIO Tells Locals to Back FDR's War Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

now exist "they must be revitalized."

At the same time, the CIO declared that it will "initiate and carry forward production conferences in every war industry to marshal the resources and energies of all for ever-increasing production."

Murray revealed on Friday that the United Steel workers have already called on the War Production Board to convene such a conference in the steel industry.

"Labor must take the initiative in eliminating every possible obstacle in the way of total production—the real causes for absentees, such as poor housing conditions and inefficient scheduling of raw manpower and material must be eliminated: a more effective utilization of manpower must be achieved; and a more coherent and integrated scheduling of work and material must be attained."

HIGHER BRACKETS

In its comprehensive tax program, the CIO urged that the bulk of the $16,000,000,000 in new revenue asked by the President be collected from increased income taxes on the higher brackets and from boosted rates on corporation profits.

The CIO warned against attempts to use the tax program to syphon off the purchasing power of married workers making $30 a week or less "whose income is barely enough to enable them to purchase their equitable share of our civilian production."

BACK TOLAN BILL

The CIO Board urged that the recommendations for over-all planning of the war effort contained in the Tolan-Pepper-Kilgore bill "must be put into effect with the utmost speed which can be done through executive action."

The Board went on record for "immediate and effective participation of labor in the war production—at every level—with labor given the highest responsibility in the formulation and execution of our policies and activities pertaining to production."

Tackling the increasingly serious problem of absenteeism, the Board said:

Only strict prices control and over-all rationing, the CIO statement on taxes said, can achieve the President's objectives of assuring to civilians an average about $500 worth of goods and services and maintaining "the health and productivity of the civilian population."

ASK HIGHER EXEMPTIONS

In line with its policy of cutting into the earnings of low-income workers with taxes, the CIO urged that the tax laws should be amended to exempt from taxation all single persons earning less than $800 a year and married couples earning $1,500 with an additional $400 for each dependent.

The CIO tax program urged repeal of the so-called victory tax which puts a flat five per cent tax on even the lowest paid workers without considering living costs, family obligations and dependents.

While opposing the Ruml Plan which would be a bonanza for wealthy individuals, the CIO urged adoption of a bona-fide pay-as-you-go tax plan.

Increased rates on all individuals incomes over $3,000 a year, with rates getting increasing sharper after $5,000, were proposed by the CIO, with maximum net income to be limited to $25,000.

Calling attention to the sky-rocketing profits of big business the CIO urged a 55 per cent tax on corporate profits as proposed by the Treasury last year instead of the present level of 40 per cent finally adopted by Congress.

A flat limit of five per cent profits on the first $10,000,000 of invested capital and four per cent on all amounts above that was proposed by the CIO.

Everything over the four and five per cent levels would be considered as excess profits which would be taxes at a rate of a 100 per cent rate.

Down 41 Planes

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Feb. 6 (Delayed)—(UP).—American fighter plane pilots and Australian anti-aircraft gunners scored the greatest air victory of the southwestern Pacific campaign today, destroying or damaging 41 Japanese planes in two hours.

The battle was fought over the Wau area of New Guinea, gold-mining center, 31 miles southwest of the Japanese-held port of Salamaua and scene of furious ground fighting in the past two weeks.

The final score was: 21 Zeros and three bombers shot down by pursuit pilots; 2 bombers downed by AA fire; and 12 Zeros and three bombers damaged or probably shot down by the fighters. Allied losses: none.

Tonight's The Night!!

PUBLIC RALLY

auspices

TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION of Greater New York

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Tuesday, February 9, 1943---8 P. M.

Speakers:
PHILIP MURRAY
President of the C.I.O.
•
MICHAEL J. QUILL
President of Transport Workers Union of America

Entertainment:
ZERO MOSTEL
•
RICHARD DYER-BENNET
JERICHO QUINTET
BILLY SHUBACK
and his RKOlians

ADMISSION FREE --- ---
NO COLLECTION

Your'e Welcome...Be Sure to Come

Genuine Business Expenditures Are Deductible in Paying Income Tax

Expenses deductible in arriving at net profit (or loss) from business or profession (item 9 of return Forum 1040) are the normal current costs of running a business or producing income. Such expenses must be distinguished from those incurred for the convenience, comfort, or economy of the individual pursuing the business, or in the nature of loans, gifts, capital investments, and the like. The distinction lies in the purpose and nature of the payment, rather than in any account in which it is charged.

Business expenses may include salaries and wages paid, interest on business indebtedness, taxes on business and business property, loss arising from business operations, bad debts arising from sales or services, depreciation, obsolescence or depletion, and rents, repairs, and other expenses. Other items includible are management expenses, commissions, labor, supplies, advertising or other selling expenses, and insurance premiums.

In the case of a professional man, maintenance and repair expense of an automobile used for professional purposes (or that portion of the expense applicable to professional use) is allowable, as well as membership in technical societies, subscriptions to technical journals and current magazines used in the reception room, cost of supplies, and fees paid to other professional men for professional assistance.

If a professional man uses his residence both as office and home, he may deduct the expense applicable to that part used for professional purposes. Expenses not deductible include the cost of books, and the cost of instruments and equipment having a useful life longer than a year (as these are regarded as capital items on which depreciation may be allowable), and membership dues in a purely social club.

Cost of incidental repairs is deductible provided the property account is not increased by such expenditures, but repairs in the nature of replacements, betterments, and improvements are regarded as capital expenditures and are not deductible.

Persons engaged in business or profession may not claim large and extraordinary deductions for business expenses simply because the earnings of the business have rapidly increased. Payments of management salaries, employees bonuses, and advertisement expenses, and the like, will be carefully scrutinized by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to ascertain whether such expenses are ordinary and necessary in carrying on the business, and if found not to be so, are subject to disallowance.

Nazis Admit General Killed in Tunisia

Berlin announced today that a Gen. Wolfgang Fischer, commander of a German tank division, has been killed in Tunisia, the British radio reported.

AFL Will Fight 'Equal Rights' Bill--Green

Amendment Before House

The American Federation of Labor will do everything in its power to defeat the so-called "equal rights" amendment, William Green, president, announced today.


William Green

The amendment, now before Congress for action, would rob women of protective legislation under pretense of giving them equality.

"Such a constitutional amendment," Mr. Green said, "would place in jeopardy all laws protecting women in industry. At this time, when women are being recruited for jobs in war production plants in ever increasing numbers, the 'equal rights' amendment would be particularly dangerous and harmful.

"The American Federation of Labor sympathizes with and supports the efforts of women's organizations to remove from the statute books various laws discriminating against women as to property, guardianship, naturalization and other rights guaranteed to men. We advocate specific measures to wipe out such discriminations.

"But a constitutional amendment must, of necessity, be drawn in general terms, allowing no reservations. Therefore, if it is adopted, the validity of existing laws limiting the hours of work for women and otherwise protecting women in industry, would be subjected to judicial assault."

Mr. Green's declaration gives national leadership to a movement of opposition to the amendment which already includes virtually the whole of organized labor.

OTHERS WHO OPPOSE

The Women's Trade Union League, one of the AFL's influential organizational supporters in the ranks of women and consistent fighter for legislative protection, has combatted the "equal rights" amendment for years, as fast as it has been introduced and reintroduced by the National Women's Party. Hundreds of CIO and AFL locals and central bodies throughout the country have also gone on record in opposition to the bill, which is before the Senate now as Joint Resolution No 26.

The amendment would "free" women from the "inequalities" of minimum wage laws, regulations against night work under bad conditions and other protective provisions which were won only through hard struggle.

"We cannot afford to have these industrial safeguards tossed overboard now," Mr. Grech said today. "They are necessary to conserve womanpower and to assure maximum war production at peak efficiency."

Friends Mourn Passing of Ella Jackson

Mother Ella Jackson, who died last Wednesday night at the age of 99, was eulogized yesterday by friends and co-workers of her church and of the Communist Party. She had been a member of the Abyssinian Baptist Church for many years and an active member of the Communist Party almost from its inception.

Services were held at the Clinton Brooks Funeral Parlor, 149 W. 128th St.

The Rev. W. Willard Monroe, pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church, pointed out in his funeral sermon that Mrs. Jackson had never been a slave, she having been born in the North, but that she spent all her life fighting for the complete emancipation of her people. She witnessed, he said, the beginning of the first world war "to make the world safe for a democracy that never fully came to her people" and she died at a time when a greater war was being fought "to make democracy and freedom safe for the world."

BORN IN MANHATTAN

Larry Washington, chairman of the Lincoln-Douglass Club, 19th Assembly District, Communist Party, and member of the Upper Harlem section executive committee, read a poem as tribute to Mother Jackson. Mrs. Sadie Van Veen, chairman of the Womens' Commission, New York State Communist Party, told of Mother Jackson's untiring work for release of the Scottsboro boys and of her later participation in the fight against fascism.

Mother Jackson was born Ella Brooks, in Minetta Lane, Greenwich Village, New York City. She told the Daily Worker on Mothers Day in 1941 that she was 97 years old and had spent practically all her life here.

Internment was at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Three Letters That Describe Rationing Need

By Eleanor Fowler
Secretary-Treasurer, Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, CIO

We received three letters about food this week.

The first letter is from Helen Daggett, Los Angeles CIO Auxiliary Council organizer. She says:

"Winifred McKay is working at North American on a punch press. She has not had beef but twice in the last six weeks because she can't get to the stores in time to get any. The girls all complain about being 'tired of eating nothing but rabbit.' I don't know where they get that regularly since I haven't seen any for weeks. Winifred says she and the others are tired most of the time and, of course, there is more absenteeism because of staying home to shop, etc.

"One of the girls at the Cannon Electric Development Company who operates a drill press with a foot pedal (which we are told takes considerable more energy than a hand pedal operation) has asked to be transferred to the day shift since she is feeling the effects of not having proper food, and is catching colds one right after the other. (She mentioned, for instance, that she had had no meat for three days.) The transfer would help only in so far as she would be able to sleep better.

"My neighbor works in an aircraft parts plant, is considered one of the best workers in her department. She is pregnant, her husband is in service overseas. She has not felt able to cook meals for herself after working all day. She boarded with a neighbor until the food shortage hit us. Now the neighbor says she can't get enough food for her own family and refuses to continue trying to feed Jessie.

"Restaurants are closing every day—particularly in the industrial areas where the workers were accustomed to eating. We have had four close within one block of the CIO building. I understand that some 200 have closed throughout the city. This is no help to the working women who have been in the habit of eating at least a few of their meals out."

BLACK MARKETS

Our second letter is from Faye Stephenson, President of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO, about the food situation in Cleveland. She says:

"The delay in instituting rationing of meat has developed black markets and violations of sanitary laws, grading and inspection. It is causing hardship on thousands of production workers in Cleveland who have to do without essential food which they need to maintain their efficiency in producing for the war effort.

"It is estimated that black market operations have cut delivery of Ohio cattle to Cleveland by 40 per cent. The bootleg meat is transported and handled in dirty trucks by men who violate all rules of sanitation. One illegal killer slaughtered hogs in an old barn where the inside temperature was about 98 degress. The hogs were then exposed to near-zero temperature outside. This violates all rules of packing and caused the meat to spoil quickly. A family which bought some was made ill.

"Another killer used a tree as a base of operations. Not only were there no sanitary facilities available, but the man had tuberculosis.

"Every union and auxiliary should call special meetings to flood Washington with letters and postcards demanding that the government act now to stop the menace of the black market and prevent further price increases."

Our third letter is from Food Administrator Wickard's assistant, Mr. Overby, in answer to a letter from us urging immediate rationing of all food. He says:

"Under the Presidents executive order of December 5, 1942, the Secretary of Agriculture has the responsibility for taking all appropriate steps to ensure the efficient and proper distribution of the available supply of food."

We want to know why Food Administrator Wickard doesn't take appropriate steps to meet the critical food situation in war industry areas which these letters show.

Elsa Maxwell Will Speak for Soviet Aid

Dr. Thomas L. Harris, noted English, noted English theologian, will join Elsa Maxwell and Quincy Howe, commentator, as speaker at a dinner being sponsored by the Queens Committee of Russian War Relief at 7:30 P. M. in the Hotel Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, Feb. 10. The announcement was made today by Albert A. Johnson, president of the Queens Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the dinner committee.

Capt. Seregi Kournakoff, Soviet military analyst and author of "Russia's Fighting Forces," also will speak, Johnson announced.

James A. Lundy will be master of ceremonies.

CIO to Seek Change In Overtime Order

The national executive board of the CIO, dissatisfied with the way the President's executive order on over-time has been applied, will send a committee to seek revisions from Secretary of Labor Perkins and Director of Economic Stabilization Byrnes.

This was decided at the board's meeting in Washington Saturday where application of the order was reviewed and pronounced of such a nature as to "practically disrupt American industry."

The order, which the board said was issued "to cover the simple question of how to avoid absenteeism in war plants and thereby assure maximum production," banned overtime payments for work on Saturdays and Sundays as such and provided instead that such premiums be paid on the sixth and seventh day of consecutive employment.

Although the CIO, after conferences with the Secretary of Labor, was able to obtain certain assurances on the application of the order, these were weakened on the one hand by employers' efforts to exploit the order for greater profits for themselves and on the other by steps taken by the Secretary of Labor herself, the CIO board resolution on this question protests.

Under original interpretations, the seventh day was to be paid at double time whether it fell in the same calendar week as the six preceding days work or not, the CIO recalls. In computing seven consecutive days, paid holidays were to be counted, whether worked or not. Collective bargaining agreements were permitted under which the sixth day could be marked for time and one half and the seventh day for double time and unions were authorized to negotiate agreements stipulating that the first five days counted whether worked or not, so long as the employe didn't fail to report.

FIRST DIFFICULTIES

First difficulties came, the CIO resolution says, when employers took advantage of the order to abrogate contracts which in no way encouraged absenteeism. Some refused to pay any overtime, thereby cutting workers' earnings.

The CIO contends that neither the Secretary of Labor nor the War Labor Board offered unions' relief from victimization and it adds to this a charge that Miss Perkins committed a "direct act of discrimination" against the CIO, when she exempted the Building Trades and trucking industry of the AFL from the executive order but refused to entertain similar requests from the CIO.

The final straw, the resolution indicates, came when Miss Perkins "without any warning to or prior consultation with the representatives of organized labor," issued a new interpretation of the order insisting that the calendar week was the basis for overtime pay.

Under this interpretation, a worker could put in as many as 12 consecutive days' work without collecting a penny's overtime.

"The actual work week for the individual employes will, of course, vary from this artifical work week established by the Secretary of Labor," says the CIO resolution. "But the company will be permitted to work on any schedule they see fit without the payment of premium pay for the seventh consecutive day worked as long as there is one day of rest in the fixed work week."

The CIO will bring Miss Perkins and Economic Director Byrnes a program designed to preevnt absenteeism but at the same time blocking wage cuts. It will ask wage adjustments where rearrangement of premium pay impairs the rate structure and immediate withdrawal of the unacceptable "calendar week" restriction. The CIO will also insist on a ruling promising War Labor Board acceptance of cases where employes refuse to comply with the Executive Order, so that an effective enforcement system will prevail.

Red Cross Luncheon Hears AFL, CIO Leaders

Saul Mills, secretary of the CIO Council Vincent Ferris, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and James Quinn, secretary of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council, were guest speakers at a Red Cross luncheon at the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday.

Continue Kaiser Hearing

PORTLAND, Ore.—Ruling that the federal district court here lacked power to intervene, Judge James Alger Fee refused to halt the NLRB hearing, now entering its fourth week, on charges of unfair labor practices against three Henry J. Kaiser shipyards at Portland and Vancouver, Wash.

Says Industry Will Provide Jobs After War

(By United Press)

Malcolm Muir, president and publisher of Newsweek, told American soldiers overseas in a short-wave broadcast today that new jobs and better opportunities await them in the postwar period.

Muir asserted that behind the production lines of the United States, the minds of manufacturers are busy with thoughts of the future. At present, he said, they are studying new markets and new products "so that there will be new jobs and better opportunities for you and a better world here and there."

"These industrialists, who are producing to win the war in the shortest length of time, are thinking well ahead to peace time conversion for the postwar world," he said.

"Yes, we are beginning to feel the pinch of rationing, but can only read and be told what you are going through. It's up to us to see that you are supplied, the war won and, above all, the peace won.

"Because of you the world is now a small thing. Distances have been cut and you are, in a sense, our goodwill ambassadors to everyone except Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini."

Muir, as chairman of the War Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, returned recently from England where he inspected British industries and army camps.

Nowak Rally to Hear Pressman

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—Lee Pressman, general counsel for the CIO, will be a main speaker Feb. 14 at a rally protesting the indictment of State Senator Stanley Nowak.

Chairman of the rally will be George Addes, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers, CIO. Besides Pressman, speakers will include Richard T. Frankensteen, UAW vice-president, Rep. George G. Sadowsky, State Senator Charles C. Diggs, C. Pat Quinn, president of the Greater Detroit CIO Council and Professor John Shepard of Michigan University.

The meeting will be held in the auditorium of Local 157, UAW, at 3961-14th St.

'NISEI' FIGHT FOR UNCLE SAM



DEEP IN A CAMOUFLAGED SECTOR at their camp, Pvt. Takeshi Omura fires a machine gun as Pvt. Kentoku Nakasone feeds the cartridge belt to the weapon. They are members of the 100th Battalion, formerly the Hawaiian Guard made up of "Nisei," U. S. citizens of Jap descent. This is an official U. S. Army photo.

Earliest Possible Victory Is Aim of CIO--Murray

(Following are excerpts from President Murray's speech on the CIO's 1943 legislative program, as delivered over the national network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Jan. 19.)

At the opening of the present Congress, the greatest applause greeted an expression of hope and determination that this should come to be known as "the victory Congress." That hope is shared by the American people. Tonight, on behalf of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, I should like to give you some of labor's ideas as to show the 78th Congress will in fact become our victory Congress.

We subscribe completely to the splendid principles enunciated by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress when he expressed our determination to fight through to complete victory, in unbreakable unity with the United Nations, and to make the Four Freedoms a living reality. The CIO's Victory Program is designed to mobilize our whole people behind our Commander-in-Chief for the attainment of these objectives.

We know that the American people agree with the CIO that our first and all-important objective must be the immediate total mobilization of the resources of the United Nations for the earliest possible victory.

The first point, therefore, on the CIO legislative program this year is a pledge of complete support to our Commander-in-Chief in his efforts to achieve the indestructible unity of the United Nations for winning the war and winning the peace.

This total war mobilization also calls for overhauling the administrative procedure within the United States. The CIO—through our Industry Council Plan—was the first to call attention, more than two years ago, to the imperative necessity of nationwide planning under centralized direction for all-out production and the mobilization of all our resources. Experience has since vindicated these contentions of the CIO; and they are now supported by exhaustive reports of the Tolan committee in the House of Representatives and the Pepper committee in the Senate.

The CIO fully supports the findings of these committees, as embodied in the Tolan-Pepper-Kilgore bills. These call for the establishment of a single civilian administrative body to coordinate the activities of war supply, war manpower and economic stabilization. We point out that these recommendations can most speedily be placed into effect through executive action. We also point out that such total mobilization cannot be made effective without the direct and fullest participation of labor—through adequate representation in policy-making and administration.

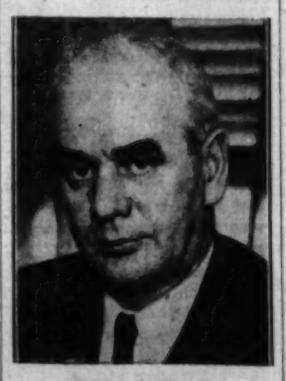
I now come to a subject that very intimately affects every man, woman and child in the United States—namely the shortages of food and other civilian goods, and the means we must adopt to assure the proper distribution of such goods.

To meet this situation, the CIO calls for immediate over-all rationing of all foods and other necessities, and for the effective enforcement of price ceilings. Rationing and price control are not only a means of preventing some people from buying too much; if properly applied, they are also a means of assuring more living necessities to many people who aren't getting enough.

FAIR WAR TAXES

President Roosevelt, in his great budget message, laid down certain principles for a fair tax program to which the CIO most emphatically subscribes. He said that care must be taken that tax measures "do not impair but actually promote maximum war production." That is why the CIO strenuously opposes any sales tax, which would fall heaviest on those who can least afford to pay; and any other measures that would not leave low-income families with enough to guarantee their good health and productive efficiency—or to buy the goods available under their ration coupons.

The CIO supports our President's position that not only salaries but all net incomes should be limited to $25,000 a year for the duration. We urge an end to all war profiteering, through increased taxation of high incomes and war profits. We also call for the plugging of the tax loopholes to


PHILIP MURRAY

which the President refers. This can be done by requiring married couples who have separate incomes to make joint income-tax returns, by taxing tax-exempt securities, and by increasing gift and estate taxes.

These words of our President ring true to all thinking Americans, and the CIO legislative program calls for a great expansion of our social security system this year, to lay the basis now for attaining Freedom from Want.

At the present time, the variety of state social security laws create many troubles and inequities. We therefore call for a single federal system of old age insurance, and a single federal system of unemployment compensation. These systems should be extended to cover all aged people and all unemployed, and their benefits should be increased to insure to all a decent standard of living.

One of the first matters to come before Congress will be a request for more funds to renew the life of the Dies Committee. We believe this committee has done great damage to our national unity by its factional political approach. It has failed to take any effective action against the real enemies within our midst. It has earned the denunciation of the Vice-President of the United States. Congress should reject all requests for the continuance of the Dies Committee.

One of the most important war measures advocated by the CIO is the abolition of the poll-tax. This tax disfranchises some 10 million Americans and denies to them their right to play their full part in our war effort.

Finally, the CIO Holds out the hand of fellowship and cooperation to the working farmers of our country, to secure the sound and effective operation of our farm lands and adequate mobilization of farm manpower. We pledge our complete support to the program of the National Farmers' Union, to assure adequate food supplies for the United Nations and an immediate war conversion and expansion program for American agriculture

Naturally we shall oppose all anti-labor bills with every means at our disposal We regard any legislative attempts to cut wages and hamstring the unions—to turn group against group in the midst of a national emergency—as disruptors of our national unity that can only aid our Axis enemies. We shall defend the National Labor Relations Act and the War Labor Board against all attempts to cripple their present constructive activities though at the same time we shall insist on the streamlining of procedure within the War Labor Board for the speedier disposition of the wage earners' grievances.

Further the CIO in the interests of the war effort will seek to impress the Board with the necessity of meeting the needs of war production through the upward adjustments of wage levels, to assure the maximum efficiency of war workers through adequate food, clothing and medical budgets. We believe the so-called "Little Steel" formula now being used by the Board for wage adjustments is inadequate for these needs and is unfair because of the 15 per cent yardstick. The dollar-an-hour worker, for instance, gets a much larger increase than the 50-cents-an-hour man.



Marketing Standbys:

This is the second installment of marketing hint in our planned Daily Worker Food-for-Victory Program. The first installment was printed in "Your Money's Worth" last Thursday.

Follow these suggestions, and you and your family will eat better for less. At the same time, you and your ration book will not be parted too soon.

(1) Compare the cost of ready-to-serve and uncooked or home-made products. Usually the latter cost lives cost less and are of higher nutritive value. Uncooked cereals, for instance, are usually cheaper than the ready-to-eat kind. Buy whole-grain cereals in preference to the highly advertised name brands. Prepared meats are expensive for the food value received. Learn all the new cuts of meat, and the Government labels. Buy meats stamped "utility" for stewing, pot-roasting, hash and so on. Never spend the money for meats stamped "prime" or "good" except for broiling.

(2) Compare the cost of foods purchased in small quantities with the cost when you buy in large quantities. The large single purchase will usually save a few cents, compared with several small purchases that add up to the same amount of food. But only buy large quantities of foods that kept well, and for which you have storage space.

(3) Compare the price of bulk foods with that of packaged foods. Such foods as cereal, dried fruits, cheese and butter, which can be kept under sanitary conditions, can be bought just as well

(4) Read all labels carefully. Notice the weight and quality of the contents in cans and packages in relation to the cost and the use you will make of the product. For example, fancy grades of salmon are wasteful for croquettes. Notice if the boxes or bottles you purchase are slackly filled. Watch for false bottoms which reduce the contents.

(5) Buy by weight, measure or count—not by the nickel or dime's worth. Watch the scales.

Government Tips on Food:

It's thrifty to bake vegetables when you heat the oven for other cooking, suggests a new leaflet on "Root Vegetables in Low Cost Meals," gotten out by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

Potatoes are the star bakers. But carrots are good baked around meat . . . or sliced into a baking dish with a little water, covered, and baked in a moderate oven until tender.

Scalloping gives a crusty top to plain boiled vegetables, and is a smart way to combine small amounts of leftovers into a fine dish for all.

To three cups of cooked vegetables, allow one and a half cups of white sauce, and one cup of bread crumbs blended with a little fat. Place layers of the vegetables and sauce in a baking dish. Cover with the crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until brown and bubbling.

Use More Brains:

Speaking of the high price of meat, have you tried brains?

Beef or lamb brains can be gotten frequently in New York City's public markets, as well as in some large meat shops. Price last week in First Ave. Market: 10 cents a pound.

Some like them scrambled with eggs. Our favorite recipe however is fried brains—and they're very easy to prepare.

A pair of brains—you buy them by the pair—is usually just under a pound. Cut in one-inch slices. Dip in flour or cracker crumbs if you like them that way, salt and fry in a little fat. Or they may be fried plain.

Serve with a few drops of lemon juice, or with lemon slices, as you would fish (the taste is similar, but more delicate).

Brains are a wholesome addition to the diet, very tasty, quick to prepare.

Here's a good dinner menu:

Fried brains, parslied potatoes, broccoli or other greens, homemade apple sauce, whole wheat bread and butter. For dessert, plain cake or cookies and coffee or tea for adults, milk or cocoa for children.

•

Time Table For Boiling

Young Beets: 30-40 minutes
Older Beets: 60-90 minutes
Young carrots: 15-20 minutes
Older carrots: 20-25 minutes
Onions: 30-40 minutes
Parsnips: 20-30 minutes

Have you received your copy of the new DAILY WORKER penny pamphlet by Louise Mitchell, FOOD PRICES AND RATIONING? You can get it by sending four cents in stamps to this department, to cover cost of pamphlet and postage. Incidentally, tell us how prices are in your locality.

Onion Soup

Cook two cups finely chopped onions in 2 tablespoons fat until lightly browned. Sprinkle with 3 tablespoons flour and stir. Add ½ quarts hot meat broth, made by cooking a soup bone in water, and stir until smooth. Season with salt and pepper and simmer until the onions are tender and flavor well blended. Serve in bowls with a slice of toast in each. If you have dry cheese on hand, grate a little over the toast.

•

Alarm Clock Trouble?

If your alarm clock's on the blink and you can't get a new one, don't go running around looking for black market merchandise. A jeweler or watchmaker will now fix broken down alarm clocks, almost as good as new.

Production of alarm clocks has been stopped by the War Production Board, but the WPB and the industry are working out a design for a Victory Model, to sell at a popular price.

To Make Your Own Contributon to the War Effort More Effective, Read—

The COMMUNIST

FEBRUARY CONTENTS

The New Stage of the War in Europe ..... *Eugene Dennis*
France's Hour Has Struck ..... *Andre Marty*
Some Problems of Centralized War Production ..... *V. J. Jerome*
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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1943

Ball Moguls to Meet on New War Problems

Baseball's problems—one of which includes the possible suspension of the game for the duration—are coming to a head this week. The National League will hold a special meeting tomorrow night, and most of the other important personages of the game, including Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis, are in New York City.

The ostensible reason for the concentration of baseball "brain-power," (if any), in New York is last night's annual dinner of the New York chapter of the Baseball Writers Association. It is customary for the magnates to meet during the first week of February to straighten out minor problems before the training season.

1943's training season will not begin, however, until March 10. In the meantime, many other matters, some of grave importance, are on the agenda.

1. **President Roosevelt's announcement in his Friday press conference that he had turned consideration of baseball's position in relation to the manpower emergency over to White House Secretaries Stephen Early and Marvin MacIntyre, indicates that some sort of official pronouncement will be made soon.**

2. In a last minute attempt to restore baseball's position as a fund-raiser for war charities, the Advisory Council met Saturday. However, suspension of fund raising for Army and Navy Relief has made any broad relief campaign difficult to plan in advance.

3. The National League is planning to take steps to salvage the bankrupt Phillies. Money will probably be advanced to that club, which will be placed under the direction of former Giant manager, William H. Terry.

4. Nothing has been said regarding the employment of Negro players by big league teams.

* * *

DIAMOND NOTES

The International League, which was the only circuit to play its full schedule during wartime 1918, has announced a 154-game program for 1943. The season will begin on April 22 and continue to Sept. 12.

* * *

The two Yankee farm teams, Newark and Kansas City, passed some ball players around on Saturday. Pitchers Tom Ananicz and Emerson Roser go to work for veteran hurler Johnny Babich and Vince de Biasi.

* * *

Branch Rickey is highly upset over Commissioner Landis's repudiation of his deal for Steve Mesner of the Reds. According to baseball law, a ball player cannot be traded after having been brought up from the minors, until he has been given a full try-out by the team which promoted him.

More Lefty Gomez Tales

Sale of Lefty Gomez by the Yankees to the Braves brought a flood of Gomez stories from sports scribes, most of them relating to the gags for which the southpaw is famous, and with which Lefty has regaled his teammates, writers and fans since his entrance into the majors.

"It was Lefty who relieved the gloom on the day Lou Gehrig missed his first game with the Yankees," recalls Bill Dooly of the Philadelphia Record. "In the dark silence on the Yankee bench, Lefty turned to Lou and chirped: 'Lou it took 'em 15 years to get you out of there. They get me out in 15 minutes!'

"Walking out of the clubhoue one afternoon last summer, following a game in which he had been driven out of the box, Gomez came across a baseball writer talking under the stands with Red Ruffing. Lefty joined the pair and addressed the writer:

"'Say, if you wanta interview a pitcher, why don't you interview me? I gotta story."

"Lefty threw his chest out. 'I,' he declared, 'am a Minute Man now!'"

Frank Graham of the New York Sun tells of the time when, with a man on first base, a ball was hit back to Gomez and he threw to Tony Lazzeri, who was at least ten feet off second base, instead of to Frank Crosetti, who was covering the bag.

"'What the hell did you throw the ball to me for?" Lazzeri demanded.

"**'Well, Gomez said, 'I was just reading in the paper the other day what a smart fellow you were and I was curious to see what you would do in a spot like that.'**

—Courtesy of the "Sporting News"

NEW MASSES

LATIN AMERICA LOOKS AT US

LOMBARDO TOLEDANO

Interviewed by

JOHN STUART

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LITERARY SQUATTER

BY

Isidor Schneider

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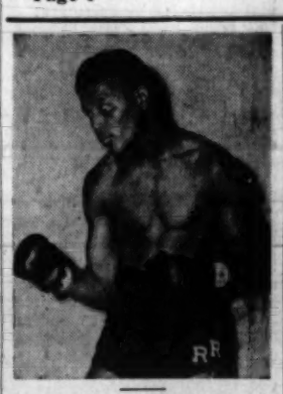
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1st Loss Best Thing for Ray, Say Fight Men

By Bill Mardo

Fritzie Zivic's dressing room was crowded to the walls Friday night after his fight with Beau Jack. Reporters were flinging questions at the Pittsburgh battler who held court on his dressing table, pressing an ice bag against his left eye and talking in that fast, tongue - tied language which is so typical of him.

Suddenly, a writer from a Negro paper burst in with a loud whoop: **"Say, did you hear? Jake LaMotta beat Ray out in Detroit tonight."**

In a moment the crowd had forgotten Zivic and was excitedly discussing the sensational upset of the man who has been called the greatest small fighter since Henry Armstrong—Ray Robinson.

Until that night Ray had gone through 125 fights as an amateur and pro without a loss. He had beaten LaMotta once before in the Garden and figured to beat the powerful middleweight again.

After some of the excitement had calmed down, Luke Carney, Zivic's ringwise manager, spoke up, **"That licking is the best thing that could have happened to Robinson. Now the tension is off. He doesn't have to worry any more about streaks and stuff. . . . A good thing, a good thing."**

"Sure," chimed in Zivic, "Ray'll be a much better fighter from now on. . . . He was starting to get too cocky and confident and wasn't training too much. . . . Now he'll go on and bust up everybody around."

It is no secret that Ray trained only a few days for the LaMotta fight, figuring it would be a cake walk.

Fight writers, fighters and managers all agreed that the licking would not only take the strain of an undefeated record off Ray but that it would bring him down earth.

"A good thing, a good thing," they kept repeating. Then one of them said with awe, "Imagine what a terror that kid's gonna be from now on? . . . Oh, baby!"

At the Garden Tonight:

Improving LIU Faces Dukes, St. John's Plays St. Joseph's

By Phil Gordon

With NYU no longer in the ranks of the undefeated as a result of their Saturday night 56-48 loss to Niagara up at Buffalo, the fast-improving LIU Blackbirds, who have now taken three in a row, have a chance of moving into the metropolitan No. 2 spot behind the St. John's Indians tonight when they tackle tough Duquesne in the first game of a Garden double header.

The Blackbirds seem to be rounding into shape after half a season of trials, experiments and hair-pulling on the part of Clair Bee and might be ready to challenge the dominance of St. John's and NYU for the city's basketball leadership.

In the second game of the double bill, St. John's takes on St. Joseph's of Philly who come into own with a very impressive record and one George George Senesky who has compiled the somewhat phenomenal total of 311 points in 14 games thus far this season, including 44 against Newark University last week.

Already he has shattered all the existing Philadelphia district scoring records. The former full-season record was held by Villanova's Duke Dusminski (297 points) and the one game record by a St. Joseph player of two years back, Larry Kenny.

He got 39 in one game, but Senesky went five beyond with nineteen field goals and six fouls against Newark. The most remarkable feature of his scoring is the number of bulls-eye hits as compared to his total shots. Against Newark for instance he attempted only twenty-four shots, clicking with nineteen.

Despite the attention devoted by fans and newspapermen to Senesky's scoring records, the St. Joseph's Hawks are in no sense a one man team. It is necessary, to prove this point, to hark back only to last year's game with City College in the Garden.

Bob Boylan, Bill Schuster, Jack Van Belle and Bill Seavey, complete tonight's lineup with Senesky at center. The Hawks have won twelve out of fourteen, their list of victims includes Oklahoma A. & M., LaSalle and West Texas.

According to our magic glass, LIU seems ready to take Duquesne and St. John's should nip Mr. Senesky and his St. Joseph's brethern.

For the Redmen the engagement moves them into the most intensive period of their campaign. They are to meet Temple in Philadelphia on Saturday and Manhattan in the Garden again next Monday.

These games should make it possible to weigh their chances for an invitation to one of the post season tournaments in the Garden. The Indians have won five straight in the Garden thus far, Oklahoma, Tennessee, City College, Fordham and Camp Upton. Joe Lapchick scouted the Hawks twice in recent weeks, and it will be interesting to watch the job Joe's own high scorer, Harry "Big Boy" Boykoff does on Senesky.

To LIU the Duquesne engagement is equally important. Actually, it is the crossroad of the Blackbirds' season. Their recent Garden victories, over North Carolina Pre-Flight and West Texas suggested they had reached the top of their form, but to prove it they will have to come through with another bell ringer against the Pittsburgh Dukes. Fred Lewis' improved marksmanship is the apparent explanation for the Birds' recent success. He scored sixty points in the last two games, 22 against West Texas and 38 against American International last week.

Lesson in Democracy:

No Jim Crow in Track, Negro Runners Star

By Nat Low

A visit to Madison Square Garden Saturday night to take in the Millrose Games, the season's annual track opener, shows why track is one of the most genuinely democratic sport in the United States.

Looking around the crowded floor of the Garden with dozens of runners taking their practice whirls around the track, **one could count fully fifty Negro athletes going through their paces side by side with their white fellow track stars.**

We didn't check on it but we do recall that Negroes were entered in practically every single event except the two mile run and the pole vault.

There is no Jim Crow in track—and given the opportunity, Negro stars have proven that they can reach magnificent heights of achievement in their chosen fields.

Negro runners won one first place, one second place, three thirds and aided in the copping of two mile relays.

Pvt. Barney Ewell took the 60 yard dash from a brilliant field with a blistering 6.2 seconds with Herb Thompson, another Negro lad, taking third behind Pitt's Hal Stickel.

In the "Mel Sheppard" 600 yard run, Jimmy Herbert, Negro ace of the Grand Street Boys Club finished third, his first loss in six years. It took a record-tying 1 minute 10.2 seconds by Hugh Short to place the veteran running in the third spot.

In the famous Wanamaker Mile, NYU's 19 year old Frank Dixon, running his first major mile, fought Gil Dodds pace by pace till the very last lap when both of them were overtaken by the amazing sprint of Indiana's Earl Mitchell. . . .

And in the great many mile relays, Negro runners—we counted 11—turned in many brilliant legs to help their teams to victories.

Yes—track is a great democratic sport—perhaps the most democratic in the country, and it is heart warming to hear the great roars of applause for Negro stars—and more heart warming still to see white and Negro athletes congratulating each other after races and walking around the track arm in arm . . . smiling and happy.

Baseball can well take a lesson from American track meets. It needs it.



FRANK DIXON

The LOW DOWN—

Sights and Sounds at the Magnificent Millrose Track Meet

NAT LOW

The Millrose Games which took place at the Garden Saturday night is just a pleasant and exciting memory now—but much of still lingers on and we can't help but record some of the events which brought out a capacity crowd of some 16,000 fans. (Track capacity at the Garden is less than that at a fight because the whole floor is used for the meet, thereby preventing the placing of lucrative seats there.)

* * *

First—the famous Wanamaker Mile which was supposed to have been taken by Gil Dodds, with Frank Dixon as his most serious rival—and which wound up in the hands of slender Earl Mitchell of Indiana U.

This was a mile race in the great tradition with a furious early pace that was positively heart-rending (the records for the 1st quarter and the three quarter marks were broken by Dodds)—and a last lap sprint in which Dixon almost passed Dodds only to have the blazing Mitchell pass BOTH OF THEM for a mad, sensational finish that left all three runners completely spent and limp.

Dodds, as was to be expected, went out in the lead at the quarter and set his usual terrible pace—planning to "use out" his opponents before the last lap. His strategy was almost successful for he succeeded in leaving behind all of the other men in the race except young Dixon who doggedly kept on his heels.

At the half, Dodds was still pouring it on and seemed ready to take his first Wanamaker Mile. . . . But when the gun went off for the last lap, young Dixon, who had been husbanding his strength, started to make his bid in the backstretch . . . **At this moment, we must admit, we did not see where Mitchell was. . . . All we know is that while we were watching Dodds and Dixon, we suddenly saw a third runner tearing up like lightning, come wide around the turn, and then blaze down the homestretch with an irresistible burst of speed which took the heart right out of both Dodds and Dixon. . . .**

How Mitchell came up is a question we cannot answer. We have seen him run dozens of times, but never did he show such speed or endurance. . . . His time—a magnificent 4:08.6—is testimony to the terrific pace which Dodds had set. . . .

As for young Dixon—the first Negro miler in track history—he showed enough to guarantee that he will soon be winning these mile runs. . . . We had an idea watching him make his bid to catch Dodds, that the DOES possess enough last lap speed to win. . . . But his victory will have to wait a while. . . . It may be in the next meet. . . .

* * *

The pole vault was, of course, no contest, merely an exhibition by the most peerless vaulter the event has ever known—Cornelius Warmerdam. Corny leaped 15 feet 1⅛ inches—the 27th time he has done over 15 feet.

To understand just how amazing this is—it is in place to point out that the highest any man in history had ever vaulted before he came along was 14 feet 11 inches—the world record set by Earl Meadows.

Watching him work you feel that here is the super athlete, a man with wonderful form, blinding speed and perfect competitive spirit. . . . Much of his ability comes from his speed which is almost as fast as a sprinter's. To make his speed even more effective he starts his pre-leap run 15 feet further back than the average vaulter.

Here indeed, in one of the rare athletes of our time.

* * *

Greg Rice, our favorite and the crowd's, was back at his old, stand doing business as usual after his layoff because of a tendon injury. . . . The magnificent two-miler took his race with consummate ease and his last lap sprint—the best in all of track history—brought the crowd roaring to its feet as usual. . . .

Rice has never lost a race in 57 and has broken every single record for the two, three and five mile runs. Watching him is a treat never to be forgotten. Only five feet four inches tall, Rice is one of the smallest top flight athletes in the world and seems to have all his wonderful energy in his enormous lungs (he is all chest).

How he is able to put on his sprint after running a gruelling two miles at top speed, is a question track man have been unable to answer or explain. . . . But there he is and seems good enough to go on forever despite his double hernia which has made him a 4F in the draft. . . .

* * *

Other highlights—Pvt. Barney Ewell, the great Negro Penn sprinter, taking the 60-yard dash. . . . Hugh Short of Georgetown tearing to a win in the 600-yard to tie the record set by the late Johnny Borican. . . . The West Point mile relay team beating the Navy team in a tight, tense duel that was won by the anchor man. . . . All in all a wonderful night—and more to come.

Prominent Citizens in All Walks of Life Urge: 'Stop Dies'

Following is a continuation of the alphabetical list of 1,250 outstanding public figures who have urged Congress to discontinue the Un-American Dies Committee. The list was made public by the National Federation for Consitutional Liberties.

REV. HERMAN J. HAHN, Riverside Salem Church, Buffalo, N. Y.
RABBI J. L. HAHN, Congregation Mt. Sinai Anshei Emeth, New York, N. Y.
REV. B. FRANK HALL, Central Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Mo.
ROYAL G. HALL, Professor, Albion College, Albion, Mich.
DR. MARION FRANKLIN HAM, clergyman, author, Belmont, Mass.
DR. ALICE HAMILTON, Professor Emeritus, Harvard University, Hadlyme, Conn.
FRANK H. HANKINS, Northampton, Mass.
L. M. HANKS, JR., psychologist, Bennington College, Bennington, Vt.
ARTHUR J. HANNEY, attorney, Albany, N. Y.
LEWIS R. HARDY, Louisville, Ky.
CARL A. HALLQUIST, Representative, Minneapolis United Automobile Workers, CIO, Minneapolis, Minn.
S. RALPH HARLOW, professor, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
DAWSON M. HARNISH, Secretary of School Board, Richland, Pa.
LUCIUS C. HARPER, Executive Editor, The Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.
MRS. ANTON S. HARRINGTON, Schoharie County Committee, Farmers Union, N. Y. Milk Shed, Gilboa, N. Y.
DR. CHARLES MORGAN HARRIS, Jersey City, N. J.
DR. D. L. HARRIS, St. Louis, Mo.
ELAM HARRIS, Clifton Unitarian Church List, Louisville, Ky.
GERALD HARRIS, President, Alabama Farmers Union, Birmingham, Ala.
M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS, President, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
MARGUERITE TJADER HARRIS, Editor, Direction, Darien, Conn.
ROBERT J. HARRIS, Associate Professor of Government, Louisiana State University; Editor, Journal of Politics, Baton Rouge, La.
H. HARRISON, Secy.-Treas., Central Labor Union, Jefferson City, Mo.
REV. JOSEPH HARTE, St. George's Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y.
DAVID L. HATCH, Connecticut College, New London, Conn.
ELMER HAUCK, Secy.-Treas., Chain Service Restaurant Employees Union, Local 42, New York, N. Y.
REV. EDLER G. HAWKINS, St. Augustine Presbyterian Church, New York, N. Y.
ROLAND HAYES, concert artist, Brookline, Mass.
REV. TRUMAN L. HAYES, Barnstable, Mass.
ALINE DAVIS HAYS, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE HEDGER, Professor of History, Cincinnati Branch, ACLU, Cincinnati, Ohio.
TRAVIS K. HEDRICK, Publicity Director, Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, CIO, Houston, Texas.
REV. ARTHUR HEEB, Unitarian Church, Northfield, Mass.
A. J. HEIMAN, Clifton Unitarian Church List, Louisville, Ky.
FLORIEN HEISER, University of Connecticut, Norwich, Conn.
REV. LEONARD HELIE, First Church in Roxbury, Mass., Brookline, Mass.
MARION HELLSTERN, President, South Valley County Farmers Union, Hinsdale, Mont.
WILLIAM HEMP, Clifton Unitarian Church List, Louisville, Ky.
REV. G. THEODORE HEMPELMAN, Clifton Unitarian Church, Louisville, Ky.
CHARLES J. HENDLEY, President, Teachers' Union of City of New York, New York, N. Y.
MRS. GEORGE T. HENDRIE, Birmingham, Mich.
ALICE HENDRICKSON, Sec., Milwaukee Chapter, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Milwaukee, Wis.
HARRY E. HENSON, teacher, Coldwater, Mich.
MRS. THOMAS N. HEPBURN, Hartford, Conn.
DR. I. W. HELD, New York, N. Y.
MEL J. HEINVITZ, General Representative, Wisconsin State CIO, Milwaukee, Wis.
JEROME R. HELLERSTEIN, attorney, New York, N. Y.
DONALD HENDERSON, General President, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, Philadelphia, Pa.
AMY HEWES, Professor of Economics, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
CLYDE V. HICKERSON, San Antonio, Texas.
HOWARD V. HICKS, Financial Secy., Mascot Miners Union, Local 188, Mascot, Tenn.
PHILIP M. HICKS, Professor of English, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
S. A. HICKS, Business Representative and Secy.-Treas., Midwest District Council No. 12, Minneapolis, Minn.
FLORENCE HIER, Associate Professor of French, Connecticut College, New London, Conn.
REV. JOHN S. HIGGINS, Gethsemane Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, Minn.
REV. CHARLES A. HILL, Hartford Ave. Baptist Church, Detroit, Mich.
WALDEMAR B. HILLE, Director of Music, Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.
REV. CLIFFORD W. HILLIKER, North Congregational Church, Middletown, N. Y.
RANDALL S. HILTON, First Unitarian Church, Alton, Ill.
HARRISON S. HIRES, manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALFRED HIRSCH, Editor, Wisconsin CIO News, Milwaukee, Wis.
IRA A. HOBART, American Legion Post 879, of Cooperstown Dept., Burlington Flats, N. Y.
THAYER HOBSON, publisher, New York, N. Y.
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JOHN F. HOYT, Portsmouth, N. H.
LEO HUBERMAN, author, New York, N. Y.
MRS. H. H. HUGGINS, President, Louisiana Congress Colored Parents and Teachers, Baton Rouge, La.
LANGSTON HUGHES, author, New York, N. Y.
EDWIN N. HUGHES, librarian, Chicago Teachers College, Chicago, Ill.
S. O. HUKEE, Farmers Union, Winger, Minn.
J. M. HUNT, professor, Providence, R. I.
LAURENCE F. HUNT, Program Secy., Harlem YMCA, New York, N. Y.
REV. HAROLD B. HUNTING, clergyman and author, Greenfield, N. H.
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IVER C. LIND, Minneapolis, Minn.
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RALPH LINTON, Chairman, Dept. of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
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KATHERINE LOCKE, actress, New York, N. Y.
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WHAT'S ON

Newark, N. J.

LENIN-LINCOLN MEMORIAL, Earl Browder, speaker, Pearl Mullin pageant "Order of the Day," Laura Duncan, songs. Sunday, Feb. 14, 2:30 P. M. Laurel Gardens, 457 Springfield Ave., Newark. Tickets at Modern Bookshop, 216 Halsey St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

KUMAR GOSHAL speaks on "India," at Tom Paine School, 810 Locust St., Tuesday, Feb. 9, 9 P.M. Subs. 50c.

INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK led by Mac Weiner, at Tom Paine School, 810 Locust St., Tuesday, Feb. 9, 7:30 P. M. 35c.

Baltimore, Md.

EARL BROWDER, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA at Lyric Theatre, Feb. 12, 8:15 P. M. Lincoln-Douglass Victory Rally. Admission 33c. Reserved seats 83c. Save the Date.

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CHANGE THE WORLD



Veronica Lake's Hair-Do; Movies As Literature; and A Letter From a Reader

By MIKE GOLD

LITERATURE reflects life. But in turn, it is a mighty influence upon life. The movies are the most obvious example of this dialectic truth.

When Miss Veronica Lake coyly dropped one of her blonde bangs over her forehead, she must have learned the trick from some successful fille de joie.

But after she had thus sexified her forehead through several works of Hollywood art, the seminaries, high schools and female kindergartens of America were swamped with miniature Veronica Lakes, creatures with one eye and a come-hither waterfall of hair.

Similarly, all through the world, wherever American movies traveled, a new slang was introduced, new American fashions in clothing caught on. American habits of living, drinking and loving spread like germs of an epidemic.

All this is familiar stuff, however. I don't need to argue about it. Everyone takes for granted the movies and their unlimited power of suggestion. Many fail to realize, however, that the movies are but one branch of literature. What the writers of the novels and poems are thinking and writing today, the movies will plagiarize, copy, steal or vulgarize tomorrow.

We overestimate the movies in America. We underestimate the source from which the big movie apparatus draws its ideas, its writers, its good and evil.

• • •

In a recent column I spoke of the curious fact that no American writer had yet drawn a full-length, rounded, realistic and imaginatively truthful portrait of an American Communist.

Our own Communist and fellow-travelling writers have tried, but have mostly failed, for reasons I set forth.

This failure to create in our literature a sympathetic and truthful image of the American Communist has had a direct influence upon our life and politics.

Only a Hearst-like image of the American Communist has become fixed in many minds—the image of a grim, ruthless sectarian, without any humanity or love. But how false, how far from truth!

In the course of the years I have received thousands of letters from American Communists. I wish I had saved the best of them and put them into a book. Such documents would serve as well as any novel to create the image of a Communist. But here is a recent letter that is a sample of what I mean:

• • •

Dear Mike:

I've just finished reading your column on the failure of American literature to produce a real life portrait of a real American Communist. There is certainly a crying need for such a book at this time, when the American Communist is devoting every effort, every minute, every cent, and his life to the war against fascism, and to the uniting of the American people in support of the war.

This book would have to show the circumstances leading up to his joining the Communist Party, the education of the this newcomer in the Party, his attempts to apply the theories he has learned, the often dreary leg work of canvassing with newspapers and leaflets, etc., his virtues and his shortcomings both as individual and as Party member, his participation in the struggles of his neighbors with local problems, and all the rest.

In short, the first real book about an American Communist would have to be practically a diary of the day to day life of an average, rank and file Party member. It would have to show his transition from an average citizen to an above average citizen.

I don't mean "above average" in the superficial bourgeois sense, but in the Communist sense. One who, because of his Marxist training and education, is more understanding, more sensitive to the needs and desires of his fellow beings, and who is, quietly and without heroics, willing to devote and sacrifice his life to the achievement of those ends.

At the same time, it must be shown that he is an individual who loves, laughs, cries, feels joy and pain, makes mistakes, has children, etc. Because, above all, the real Communist is a human being.

Mike, what I've written seems to be an awful jumble of words, and I hope that I am making myself clear?

Have you read "The Making of a Hero," by Nicholas Ostrovsky? That is a story of the average Russian Communist before, during, and after the Russian Revolution. We might well use that, brought up to date, as a primary model of what our book should be.

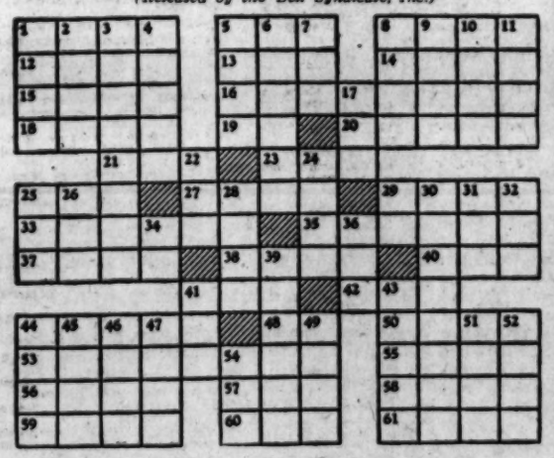
I have read that book at least a dozen times, and find it a source of perpetual inspiration. Especially during the past year, when, the doctors having given me up as hopelessly crippled and certain to die within a few short months, I needed a great stimulus to fight against the lack of will to live. Believe me, it was the love for, and inspiration of, the Party, as personified by this book, that gave me the necessary stimulus. The book to be written, if properly done, should be just such a beacon light for Party members and non-Party people alike.

All of this may sound like a tall order, I know, but it is a true picture of the average American Communist. And I join with you in looking forward to the appearance of this book written by a really competent artist soon. Comradely yours,

CECIL POLLACK

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



HORIZONTAL

1 To heal
5 Room in a harem
8 The edge
12 A river in East Asia
13 To be ill
14 An opera
15 To mention
16 Regretted
18 Makes mistake
19 Spain (abbr.)
20 To rent
21 A belief
23 A garden vegetable
25 A beverage
27 One who applies ice to fish in a vessel's hold
29 A story
33 Frankness
35 Tallied
37 Girl's name
38 Singing voice
40 Fish eggs
41 Arabian outer garment
42 Greek letter
44 To wander afield
48 To perform
50 Singly
53 Goes ahead
55 Matured
56 A network
57 Roman bronze
58 Egyptian unit of length
59 365 days
60 Malay Peninsula coin
61 Former Russian ruler

VERTICAL

1 Judge's gavel
2 Arabian military commander
3 Nourishing
4 Apparel
5 Paddles
6 Scene of large scale commando raid
7 High mountain
8 Poison
9 Girl's name
10 The eighth day after the nones
11 Manufactured
17 Guido's high note
22 Mine (It.)
24 In the first place
25 High card
26 A Buddhist pillar
28 A 10-footed crustacean
29 Toward
30 Fixes
31 Sign of the Zodiac
32 Holland commune
34 District attorney (init.)
36 College in Iowa
39 Used in climbing
41 Yes
43 Heated bread
44 Agile
45 A woody plant
46 A roster
47 Genus of maples
49 A mountain in Thessaly
51 Withered
52 A state in Bombay, India
54 To consume



Theatre:

'Counterattack': The Truest War Play Produced This Year

COUNTERATTACK, a drama in three acts by Janet and Philip Stevenson, based on a play by Ilya Vershinin and Mikhail Ruderman, featuring Morris Carnovsky, Barbara O'Neil and Martin Wolfson. Directed by Margaret Webster, setting by John Root. Presented as a Margaret Webster production by Lee Sabinson at the Windsor Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

This morning's newspapers tell of the titanic Red Army counterattack which is sweeping everything before it. And at the Windsor Theatre these evenings an episode from that grand reclamation of Soviet soil is being staged, a drama called "Counterattack."

It is absorbing melodrama, compounded of stirring scenes. And it is also a revealing lesson in the dialectics of militarism—an explanation of why the democratic Red Army has been able to rise above and to begin the annihilation of the once-proud Wehrmacht.

Two Soviet playwrights wrote the original Russian script from which "Counterattack" has been flexibly adapted by Janet and Philip Stevenson. They chose a simple device as a means of shedding light on the difference between the socialist army and the fascist.

A Russian town has been captured by Germans. The Red Army, in one of its surprising flank sweeps, suddenly penetrates 30 miles behind the lines. Seven fascist soldiers and a nurse run into the basement of a huge stone building for safety during an intensive artillery barrage. Two Red Army men surprise and capture them.

A few minutes later a bomb explosion makes a direct hit on the building. All means of egress are blocked. Captors and captured face each other for a period of three days. During that time, the nine men and one woman reveal the depths of their natures. The audience is able to comprehend what makes a Soviet citizen tick, and also why Germans are now engaged in the spoliation of all Europe by fire and the sword.

• • •

The Stevensons have treated their task of adaptation with a sympathetic hand and, with the able aid of Margaret Webster, they have created the truest war play yet to be produced in New York.

The choice of Morris Carnovsky for the role of the jovial, devoted Corporal Kulkov, ex-miner, and, in his modest person, the personification of Red Army rank and file morale, was a stroke of wisdom. Mr. Carnovsky not only understands Kulkov—he loves the man. He makes Kulkov so real that you can touch him.



Sam Wanamaker and Morris Carnovsky as they appear in "Counterattack," new Soviet drama at the Windsor Theatre.

One of Kulkov's many scenes comes at the beginning of Act III, when the corporal, now sole guard of the Nazi prisoners, tries to keep awake so that he may obey the orders of his lieutenant. In true Communist spirit he struggles to examine the problem from every angle—he must discover who the Nazi officer is, he must find out the disposition of the German tank reserves, and he must deliver his prisoners alive.

And so he conducts an imaginary meeting, in which he plays both the lieutenant and himself. With Mr. Carnovsky speaking Kulkov's rare words, this scene stands out as the most delightful the stage has seen in many a day.

Here, too, are Nazis, real human beings, differentiated by genuine psychological problems. There is the trained Nazi youth who spouts Hitler's demagogy. And the coward, the lecherous braggart, the canny officer who stubbornly defies his captors to the end, the craven youth, the woman nurse whose sublimation in fascist self-deception stems from her own frustrated desires to live, to bear children, and to work—as Soviet women do. And finally, there is the ex-miner, the former German trade unionist, who finds fraternal working class comradeship with Kulkov.

On the other hand, the Red Army men are no heroes of superhuman mold. Kulkov is beset with problems which do not overwhelm him only because he is able to use the sharp weapon of Marxist realism to rip them apart and to put them together again. His comrade-in-arms, private Kirichenko, ex-farmer of the Kuban, is very young. He longs to be a hero, he is youthful enough to be attracted even by the Nazi woman. But he, too, rises above the Nazis because he is imbued with that confidence, pride and optimism which has steeled socialist citizens to save Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, against all the world's forces of evil.

Indeed, Kulkov and Kirichenko complement each other—neither is a trained warrior, but the older man's shrewdness and mental vigor combined with the youth's unflagging spirit, provide a rounded picture of who our Soviet allies really are.

• • •

Ideologies clash mightily in the play, yet on simple, understandable ground. The water is rationed democratically to the amazement of the sneering Nazis. To the derogatory term, "peasant," farmer Kirichenko responds with a lesson in collective farming which the Nazis simply cannot comprehend. Nazi arrogance is met coolly by Soviet confidence. There is no such word as "fear," in the dictionary—indeed, Kulkov abolishes the dictionary when he is battling to keep awake, because it contains the word "sleep."

And finally, the complete explanation of the Soviet attitude toward the German people is imbedded in the play: They cannot be trusted until they prove their opposition to Hitlerism; they can be ultimately trusted because they are flesh and blood human beings, many of whom have been cowed into submission.

• • •

Among the fine performances in "Counterattack" are Sam Wanamaker's Kirichenko, Martin Wolfson's ex-miner, Barbara O'Neil's nurse, John Thomas's Huebsch, John Root's setting is ultra-realistic. The collapse of the entrance under the bomb pressure is strikingly graphic.

"Counterattack" is full of action, with one exciting scene following another as the Nazis try to overpower their guards. It makes no attempt to be profound in a theoretical sense; it is a simple play of simple people who simply know how to win battles by courage and good socialist sense.

Films:

'Immortal Sergeant' Is Spoiled by Cliche Plot

IMMORTAL SERGEANT, produced by Lamar Trotti for 20th Century-Fox. With Henry Fonda, Thomas Mitchell, Maureen O'Hara, Allyn Joslyn and Reginald Gardner. Pro mthe novel by John Brophy. Directed by John Stahl. At the Roxy.

By Marie Carroll

To say that a film is well-intentioned is to damn it with faint praise; unfortunately little else can be said for "Immortal Sergeant." Despite its serious subject matter, its dramatic moments, and its well-coordinated cast, it's a trite story against a new background. It fails because its motive is trivial.

First film to appear on the British campaign in North Africa, it starts off auspiciously enough with Corporal Spence (Henry Fonda) grumbling to his senior officer, Sergeant Kelly, because they have been detailed to patrol duty. Why can't the air force handle it? the Corporal asks. Sergeant Kelly, an old war horse and a realist, replies, "This war, like every other war, is going to be won by men on their feet with guns in their hands." Instead of devoting itself to this excellent task, however, the patrol's real enemy turns out to be the desert, and the battle a struggle for survival against the elements.

Henry Fonda Is Resourceful, After All

Although the patrol is dive-bombed, and its remaining members are revealed as heroic and genuine in their attempt to find their way back to camp and in their fight with the Nazis for possession of an oasis, it becomes clear that all of this serves merely as a means for Henry Fonda to discover that he is really a resourceful fellow, after all. Sergeant Kelly is killed, and Fonda, left in command of the little band and inspired by Kelly's memory, musters up courage and initiative to lead them through the tight spots.

Within the framework of the desert adventure itself, the drama is moving and sincere, and the characterizations are excellent. The picture never attains real depth, however; partly because of the distracting use of romantic flashbacks to Fonda's futile and hesitant civilian romance with Maureen O'Hara; mainly because the harrowing adventures of the patrol culminate in nothing more significant than a bright aura of glory for Fonda — he is awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, he gets the girl, he subdues his aggressive rival, and . . . oh, happy fadeout, oh, unhappy cliche!



Henry Fonda in "The Immortal Sergeant," at the Roxy Theatre.

According to Plan

By BILL SILVERMAN

("We detached ourselves according to plan."—Nazi war communique.)

We know what we are doing
(Der Fuehrer's a brilliant man)
For every time those Reds advance—
We detach ourselves according to plan.

It's easy to befog them,
We're smarter, man for man;
Our strategy confuses them—
We detach ourselves according to plan.

We'll lure them right to Berlin
(Der Fuehrer says we can)
By simply playing this little trick—
Detaching ourselves according to plan.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Paul Muni reads "The Murder of Lidice," Treasury Star Parade WMCA, 4:30 P.M. . . . Mexico One of the United Nations, WNYC, 5 P.M. . . . Jascha Heifetz, Violinist, WEAF, 9 P.M. . . . International Congress of Religious Education, WEAF, 11:15 P.M.

MORNING

8:00-WEAF-WOR-WJZ-WABC—News
8:30-WJZ—Women of Tomorrow
8:45-WABC—Adelaide Hawley
9:00-WMCA—Alice Hughes
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WQXR—Women at War
9:15-WABC—School of the Americas
9:45-WEAF—March of Mercy
10:00-WNYC—This Week's Resources
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
WNEW—Makebelieve Ballroom
WJZ—Isabel Manning Hudson
10:15-WNYC—Volunteers for Victory
10:30-WMCA—Nutrition Program
WJZ—Baby Institute
11:00-WOR-WNYC—News
WQXR—Other People's Business
WLIB—The Conductor's Podium
WMCA—United Nations Day from Townhall
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade
WOR—Bessie Beattie
WNYC—Musical Comedy Memories
11:30-WEAF—Against the Storm
WJZ—Blue Bandstand
11:45-WNYC—You and Your Health

AFTERNOON

12:00-WEAF—News
WNYC—Music at Work
WQXR—Midday Music
12:30-WJZ—National Farm and Home Hour
12:45-WJZ—Victory Gardens
12:55-WEAF—You and the War
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WQXR—Luncheon Symphony
WHN—Dick Gilbert, Recorded Dance Music
1:05-WNYC—The Economics of War, NYU
1:30-WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Hodes
WLIB—The Playbill
2:00-WOR—Martha Deane
WLIB—Afternoon Concert
WQXR—Chamber Music
2:05-WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
2:45-WOR—Mutual Matinee
3:00-WQXR—Your Request Program
WHN—Gloomdodgers
3:30-WJZ—Between the Bookends
3:45-WNYC—News
WJZ—Listen to Our Men on Land, Sea and Air
3:55-WNYC—Civilian Defense News
4:00-WJZ—Club Matinee
WNYC—Four Strings at 4
WQXR—Midafternoon Concert
4:15-WABC—Green Valley, U.S.A.
4:30-WMCA—Treasury Star Parade
WOR—Food Forum
WJZ—Treasury Star Parade
4:45-WNYC—Salute to the Navy
WABC—Children in Wartime
4:45-WNEW—Katherine Craven
5:00-WNYC—Helio Mexico
WABC—Madelins Carroll Reads
WQXR—Invitation to the Waltz
WLIB—Candelight and Silver
5:15-WQXR—Estelle Sternberger
5:30-WNYC—Recital Period
WQXR—Let's Learn Spanish
5:45-WJZ—Secret City
WNYC—Uncle Sam
WABC—Ben Bernie, Band

EVENING

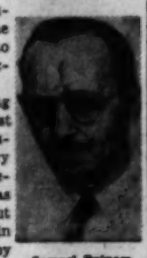
6:00-WEAF—Family Time
WOR—Uncle Don
WABC—Paying for the War, City College Program
WLIB—Great Classics
WQXR—Music to Remember
WHN—Stamp Club
6:15-WNYC—Civil Service News
6:30-WOR-WHN—News
WMCA—Sidney Mosley
WEAF—Bill Stern, Sports
WNYC—Selective Service News
WABC—Keep Working, Keep Singing
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WEAF—Harpsichord Recital
WOR—Bud Hulig
WABC—The World Today
7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Victory Tunetime
WOR—Stan Lomax, Sports
WJZ—The Lions Roar, Col. Stoopnagle
WNYC—Instruction to Fire Wardens
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
WLIB—Clifford Evans
7:05-WJZ—Major Hoople
7:15-WEAF—News
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WOR—Confidentially Yours
WABC—Ceiling Unlimited, Ronald Colsman
WHN—Bert Lee, Sports
7:30-WMCA—Johannes Steel
WEAF—Musical Review
WOR—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WABC—Blondie
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WHN—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:00-WMCA—Crackerbarrel Jubilee
WEAF—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Cal Tinney
WJZ—Vox Pop
WHN—Parade of Good Cheer
WNEW—American Music
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WEAF—William Primrose, Viola Recital
WOR—Bulldog Drummond
WJZ—True or False
WABC—Gay Nineties Review, Beatrice Kay
8:35-WMCA—Jumping Jive, Cooper
9:00-WQXR—News
WEAF—Jascha Heifetz, Violin Recital
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Counterspy
WABC—Maltese Falcon
WHN—Bunkhouse Jamboree
9:15-WOR—Mediation Hour, A. L. Alexander
9:30-WMCA—Paul Sullivan
WEAF—Dr. I. Q.
WJZ—Victory Parade of Bands
WHN—Soldiers of the Press
WQXR—Music Cavalcade
9:45-WMCA—Women Can Take It
10:00-WMCA—Fox Theatre Amateur Hour
WEAF—Contented Hour
WOR—Raymond Clapper
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Hold Back the Dawn
WQXR—Record Albums
10:15-WOR—Wax Museum
WJZ—Gracie Fields, Victory Show
10:30-WEAF—Lands of the Free
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—Basin Street Chamber Orchestra
WABC—Daytime Showcase
WHNX—Jazz University, Berton
WQXR—Musicbox
10:45-WOR—Rollo and His Daddy
11:00-WEAF-WOR-WJZ-WABC-WNEW—News
WQXR—Just Music
11:15-WEAF—International Congress of Religious Education
11:30-WBNX—Jazz University, Berton

Good Neighbor:

Reading Anna Seghers' 'The February Path'

By Samuel Putnam

On this long-suffering planet of ours, this ball of earth whirling through space, which we are endeavoring to rid of the Nazi wild beasts in order that we may make it a habitable globe, there are a few outstanding individuals—their number is not large—who can best be described, can only adequately be described, as good neighbors to the world. By their breadth of view and the warmness and depth of their sympathies, they give us new hope for the future of a beleaguered humanity and the world that is to come when victory is ours.



Samuel Putnam

I am thinking particularly just now, not of statesmen or military leaders, supremely important as their role is, but rather of certain artists who, by the deeply stirring, broad-sweeping vision which they unfold for us, live up to the function which was ascribed to the poet of old: that of "seer"—the one who sees more profoundly and vividly than do other men, and who possesses the power of inspiring others with his waking dream, his piercing image of reality.

In this category, I can think of no one who is more at home, who has won for herself a more rightful place there, than Anna Seghers, author of that magnificent novel "The Seventh Cross," one of the great modern masterpieces in the genre.

Yes, Anna Seghers is a good neighbor to the world, now residing with our good neighbors across the Rio Grande, in Mexico.

Like a Meteor Across the Sky

When a work of art like "The Seventh Cross" appears, our first reaction is one of astonishment. It is like a meteor flashing across the sky, coming from nowhere and going nowhere—it just is. But the prosaic truth of the matter is, artistic meteors in this sense seldom occur. Upon investigation, it will usually be found that the masterpiece which makes an author known to us is the fruit of an arduous apprenticeship, to life and to his art.

This is the second stage of reaction for the critical reader: he begins to wonder what, if anything, the author has done before; and if he is sufficiently curious and energetic, he will start running down the writer's earlier work, to see for himself what the genesis of this "meteor" was.

I have been doing something like this in the case of Anna Seghers. Rather, I have had the task assigned me by a publisher; for publishers, too, are always curious: they want to make sure there are no overlooked and marketable masterpieces among the author's previous productions. Ad so, I have been reading in the original German Miss Seghers' novel—her first, if I am not mistaken—"Der Weg durch den Februar (The Path of February)," published in Paris (it could not be published in Austria or Germany) in 1935.

This is a novel dealing with those unspeakably tragic events in the Vienna of February, 1934, when, under the Dolfuss regime, the workers who lived in Karl Marx Village were shot down in cold blood by the police, an event that shocked the civilized world. It was, also, one of the chain of tragic events which paved the way for the present world conflagration.

Is "The February Path" a masterpiece? Frankly no; it isn't; not in the sense that "The Seventh Cross" is. It lacks the dimensions, the vast-looming proportions of the latter. But it is a very fine novel just the same, and one that ought to be published some day—I am not sure that today is the time. Today, we are fighting another, a different battle, even though it is one that grows out of the other, and to revive at this moment the flames of the old struggle might only serve to impair a unity which is a matter of life and death for us all.

A Document of Our Tragic Times

Some day, nevertheless, "The February Path" will be published in many languages and will live as a document of our tragic and heroic times.

Or perhaps it should be published now. After all, should we forget those brave, self-sacrificing class-conscious workers of Vienna's Karl Marx Village—any more than we should forget Spain or any of the other landmark struggles? It might help us to combat the spirit of Darlanism.

The point that concerns us here, however, is that while "The February Path" is not another and earlier "Seventh Cross"—although we can see here in process of growth the author who wrote "The Seventh Cross"—it is still a great novel compared to the puny run-of-the-lot. And if it is great—if it led, finally, to a "Seventh Cross"—it is for the reason that, as we can see in its pages, its author's roots are sunk so deeply in the great working class of the world.

Artists for Victory Hold Annual Meeting

At their first annual meeting held recently, Artists for Victory, Inc. re-elected almost their entire previous slate of officers, and reviewed their achievements of the past year.

Among the officers re-elected were Hobart Nichols, President; J. Scott Williams, First Vice-President; and Hugo Gellert, Second Vice-President.

Artists for Victory, Inc. arranged the current nation-wide Artists for Victory exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and conducted the National Poster Competition in aid of the war effort. Three hundred of these posters are now on view at the National Gallery in Washington, D. C.

Artists for Victory has also made possible the cooperation of many artists with various government agencies, and arranged to have a United States Army officer teach artists the problems of camouflage.

The organization is composed of twenty-five constituent societies, of which the American Artists League is one. Artists for Victory, Inc. hopes to promote further national exhibitions and competitions.

N. J. Communist Party Puts on Radio Show

The New Jersey Communist Party will put on a Lincoln-Lenin radio pageant over Station WAAT, Tuesday, at 9:30 P. M., based on the heritages of these great men.

The program, written by Mark Hess and produced by Pearl Mullin, is part of the Lincoln-Lenin memorial observations which will culminate in a big mass meeting Sunday afternoon, February 14, at Laurel Gardens, Newark. Earl Browder will speak at the meeting, and Pearl Mullin production "Order of the Day," seen at Madison Square Garden, will be presented with Laura Duncan singing.

THE STAGE

SHEPHARD TRAUBE'S PRODUCTION OF
2nd YEAR ANGEL STREET 2nd YEAR
with JOHN JUDITH LEO G. EMERY EVELYN CARROLL
GOLDEN W. 45th St. CI. 6-6740. Evs. 8:40 Matinees, Friday (Feb. 12th) & Sat. 2:40.

"The best of the series of dramas about the Russian people."—Nichols, Times. Margaret Webster's Production of
COUNTERATTACK
Merrin Barbara Martin
CARNOVSKY O'NEIL WOLFSON
WINDSOR, 48 St. E. of B'way. PE. 6-4891
Mats. This Week: Fri. & Sat. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy."—Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
269 SEATS at $1.10
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:40

"Put 'The Patriots' on your play shopping list."—Daily Worker.
THE PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY and ROWLAND STEBBINS present
THE PATRIOTS
by SIDNEY KINGSLEY
NATIONAL, 41st St. W. of B'way. PE. 6-9220
Evgs.8:40-$1.10-$3.30. Mats. Fri.&Sat. 2:40

First Good War Play—Daily Worker
"The foremost play of the season."—ATKINSON, Times
The Playwrights' Company presents
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
A New Play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
Cast of 23 including ALINE MacMAHON
Directed by Lem Ward - Settings by H. Bay
CORT, 48 St. E. of B'y. Evs. 8:40. $1.10-$3.30
281 Seats $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.75

MOTION PICTURES

— LAST 2 DAYS —
(Will Not Be Shown Again Anywhere)
"GIRL FROM LENINGRAD"
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42nd & 43rd WI. 7-9686
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PETER I

NOW PLAYING
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"MAJOR BARBARA"
and RENE CLAIR'S
"Under the Roofs of Paris"
SOVIET FRONT LINE NEWS
IRVING Place
— 30c TILL 2 P.M. WEEKDAYS —

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Stalingrad and Casablanca

By James S. Allen

World Today

THERE is a holiday in the streets of Stalingrad and in thousands of towns in the Don Valley and the Kuban. The mighty holiday approaches Rostov, Kharkov, Kursk, Novorossisk, and is about to burst forth in more thousands of villages on the Ukrainian steppe. And in the hearts of all good men fighting for The Liberation in all countries there is a holiday.

No matter what mists obscure the political horizon, everyone knows that the grand offensive of the Red Army is bringing much nearer the utter annihilation of Hitlerism and all its works. The fashion was set at Stalingrad.

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THE destruction of a vast Nazi army, down to its last private and its last general, at Stalingrad, and the tempo of the uninterrupted offensive, throw a great light upon the Casablanca Conference.

We already know from the communique and the President's press interview that the Casablanca Conference was essentially military, and that it concerned itself primarily with the central question of the war: the opening of a Western Front in Europe.

It could not be otherwise. During the period of the Conference, Jan. 14-24, Hitler was already confronted with the greatest military disaster of the war. Of this the conferees were well aware, although dramatic confirmation came after the Conference in the conclusive victory on the Stalingrad front and the further rapid Soviet advances into the Ukraine and in the Caucasus.

A revealing commentary on the war bulletins was the chorus of appeals and lamentations, aimed at rallying military resistance and igniting the fires of a negotiated peace, which rent the German air. These reached their peak after the "unconditional surrender" ultimatum of Casablanca. It was already well-known at Casablanca how seriously the Hitler structure had been shaken primarily by the military reverses on the Eastern Front, but also by the rising liberation movement in Europe, by the American landing in Africa and by the British victory in Lybia.

These were compelling reasons enough for the two leaders to gather with their military staffs. Other important matters were pressing, including the problems of the Pacific Front, but none could supersede the imperative necessity of determining the next step in the central theater of the global war.

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DEEDS will reveal the actual decisions taken at Casablanca, and perhaps subsequently altered in the light of new developments not foreseen at the conference.

However, we may permit ourselves to pose three principal questions which naturally arise in connection with the second front in Europe. These deal with (1) the timing, (2) the power, and (3) the place of the new front or fronts.

The timing of the Anglo-American front in Europe is of the very essence of the problem of a single strategy. It has to be timed with the unfolding Soviet offensive on the decisive front, the Eastern front, in order to obtain the fullest and most favorable advantages for the two-front war.

All the reasons advanced during last spring and summer for opening the second front in 1942 hold today with even greater force. The very power of the Soviet offensive and the weaknesses now shown by Hitler in the face of that offensive justify the position that if the second front had been opened last year the decisive blows could have been struck by now. We have seen also how the first major step by Britain and the United States in the direction of the European battlefield, the landing in North Africa on Nov. 7, followed on Nov. 19 by the opening of the Soviet offensive at Stalingrad, spread dismay and widened the fissures in the Axis camp.

Concerted action now by the whole anti-Hitler Coalition, while the Red Army offensive magnificently rolls on and demoralization in the Hitler camp grows apace, is the key to speeding our common victory. Delaying our military action may give Hitler the opportunity to recover sufficiently from the disasters in Russia to mount major actions of his own in the spring or summer.

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ANOTHER important question is the initial power of the Anglo-American assault upon Europe. Small-scale landings at one or a number of points, accompanied by intensified air bombings of key centers, while of some diversionary value would fall far short of what is required in view of the great possibilities for decisive victories in the present situation.

Only major military action, taking place simultaneously with the Winter offensive of the Red Army, can produce sufficient pressure in the West to assure certain disaster for Hitler's armies in the briefest possible time.

As to the point or points at which the attack is to be made, this is necessarily dependent upon a number of military and geographical factors. But the problem in its broad aspects is essentially a matter of the policy and the strategy of coalition warfare.

The major point of concentration of the attack has to be chosen with the aim of causing the widest and greatest possible diversion of Hitler's forces. At the same time, the point has to be chosen at which a landing will arouse immediately the widest strata of the population in aid of the invasion and spread the fever of liberation throughout Europe. Thirdly, it should be a point most convenient for the transportation of the main Anglo-American forces. Finally, it should be a point closest to the strategic center of Hitler's power in Europe.

Most competent military observers seem to hold that the place which meets all these requirements simultaneously is the Channel Coast of Europe — France and the Low Countries.

In any event, simultaneous action is possible at any number of points: Southern France, Norway, Italy or elsewhere. But the main attack should take place where it can produce the best results most rapidly.

The problems of the timing, the power and the point or points of attack are interlinked with the perspective of victory: Shall we drive ahead with the perspective of defeating Hitler and Hitlerism this year, or shall we adopt a more leisurely approach to the problem of victory?

Our great ally, the Soviet Union, has adopted the perspective of victory in 1943. The Red Army is now giving this perspective real content by its smashing drive on the Southern Front. That is one of the most compelling factors making for the adoption of a similar perspective, leading to full coalition warfare, by Britain and the United States.

Youth for Victory

The recent National War Conference of the Young Communist League revealed many valuable experiences in building the league, in the course of its war activities. We reprint two such experiences here.

Starting on March 1 and ending May 30, the Young Communist League will launch a nationally organized recruiting drive for 6,000 new members. This increase in the strength of the league will contribute greatly to the further contributions we will make in the struggle against the fascist Axis.

By JIM WEST

In order to carry out the policies of the YCL we need a stronger, more active and more effective YCL. It can be said without exaggerating results that the **doubling of the League membership in New Jersey** in these three months does constitute a material contribution in the struggle against the Hitlerite Axis.

As a result of the drive in New Jersey, the League has become a different type of organization. First, the doubling of the membership in two months' time, now an organization of 500 members; second, beginnings of the establishment of mass clubs.

The composition of the organization underwent a change for the better. The Negro proportion of membership went from 6 per cent to 26 per cent of the membership. The Italian members went up to 15 per cent. The industrial composition will reveal a material improvement in shipyard and metal workers. The age of our members has come down to an average of about 19 and 20 years of age.

One of the things we learned in this drive is something along the lines of Browder's development of production schedules. It's not the figure itself or the quota that is the all-important thing. We were, in fact, skeptical about our ability to get the 200 quota at the beginning, but we figured the only way to try to get 200 was to pay attention to all the things necessary to get it. Thus, for example, we found it necessary to change quotas in some branches. We could not mechanically adhere to paper quotas.

We learned, first, there is no substitute for recruiting except recruiting itself. People simply must be asked to join the YCL. We must destroy the theory that it takes a tremendous amount of preparatory work, involving attendance at meetings, classes, functions, etc., before a person can be recruited. Boldness, based on understanding of the role of the YCL and who can be members, will bring results. It is this boldness that is needed.

Secondly, we learned that Review readers when approached will nine times out of ten join the YCL, and this means that the building of the Review must become a main part of the whole Recruiting Drive.

Those branches which seriously took to the war service program of activities were the branches that did best in recruiting. In Camden, in Mooney and in Trenton, where close to 200 members were recruited, there the war service program of activities was carried through.

Experience showed us that the capacity of individual YCL members varies. A few may recruit many. Sometimes in the effort to get everybody to recruit, nobody recruits, and a little concentrated attention to those who have special ability for recruiting brought a great many results for us. For example, the President of the Walt Whitman Club alone recruited 30 members. He was a shipyard worker. The Secretary of the Tom Mooney Club, a U. E. worker, recruited 20 members. An Italian aircraft worker and mother recruited 20 members. Thus, among four members of the YCL, there were recruited 95 people. It is worth while to pay particular attention to these individuals who have special ability.

By NORMAN ROSS

Detroit, Mich., Administrative Secretary

Today, we have a League in Michigan which is composed of over 70 per cent of industrial youth. Whereas previously our activity was mainly around shop problems and trade union questions, we realized that to build a mass YCL and reach the largest number of young industrial workers, it was necessary to turn our League to the communities where these young people live. As a result we began to disband our industrial branches and transfer these comrades into our community branches.

The results of our recruiting in the past three months showed that we recruited more industrial workers in Detroit in the last three months than we had in any other previous three-month period in the history of our district. Secondly, for the first time we began to recruit industrial young workers from many of the large shops in which our League had previously not had any members whatsoever. Thirdly, we found that on the basis of broad political activity outside the immediate problems of the trade union movement we began to activize a large number of comrades who had not been active for some time, and, fourthly, we were able for the first time to really bridge the gap that existed between the influence of the YCL among the Negro youth and the actual Negro membership of the League. Whereas previously—and it is still true—our YCL through its activity in the trade union movement and its own independent activity enjoyed and still enjoys wide prestige among the Negro youth, our membership was far too small. When our comrades began to come forward independently as young Communists, taking up the questions of the Negro young workers, we were able to recruit 125 Negro young people in Detroit, the bulk from the shops, and the basis for building a mass YCL in Detroit exists.

Thirty-seven of these members are working afternoon and midnights and are completely separated from the general activity of the branch. Now we did try holding morning meetings with these workers, but the comrades go to work at 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock and you can never get all of them at once. We have come to recognize that this was a problem that not only our League faces but the young people generally in industry face in Detroit today. Because of these hours of work, a complete lack of recreational and cultural facilities exist which these young people can enjoy. Well, the West Side branch is beginning to develop a program of keeping open its branch headquarters after 12 o'clock at night, and after 12 o'clock at night they begin to organize within the branch social and educational activity for these afternoon comrades who have been asking for this, where they come down with non-League people.

Victory Coalition

THE legislative coalition of AFL, CIO, railroad brotherhoods and National Farmers Union is unquestionably one of the most important political developments within the nation in this war period.

Such a coalition introduces the possibility of unifying all win-the-war forces in a movement so overwhelming as to rout those defeatist and obstructionist elements who have a stranglehold on Congress, and whose actions are responsible for the economic and political chaos that threatens our offensive against the Axis.

The leaders of the four great organizations of the people who make up this coalition are to be congratulated on their statesmanship in building it.

The pro-fascist, defeatist elements in Congress are beginning to run riot in their attacks on labor. Several measures aimed at the very existence of trade unions have been introduced. On top of that, the large commercial farm lobbies, working through the mis-named "Farm Bloc," are fighting for a program of elimination of the great mass of small farmers in order to expand production on the large, monopoly-owned farms. This threatens our food supply, as well as the existence of the small farmer. Both labor and the farmers are thus fighting for existence in this coalition.

Moreover, every question of wages and hours is, under war conditions, a subject for legislative or administrative action, and thus compels the labor and organized farmer movement to pay the closest attention to this field of activity.

Far more important, however, is the part that this coalition will play in fighting for those measures which will mobilize our maximum material and political resources to crush the Axis foe, and in blocking those measures which divide the nation and hamper our war effort.

It is expected that in order to achieve maximum effectiveness the lead given by the national leaders will result in similar unity among the unions and the farmers in the states, communities and congressional districts down below.

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Stalin's Reply

FROM the heart of his onward-marching people, Premier Joseph Stalin has made a fitting reply to President Roosevelt's congratulations on the epic of Stalingrad. It is a reply which will be warmly greeted in America's homes, farms and factories. For it stresses the key to United Nations victory in 1943, and through that very fact stirs and stimulates our people to mightier efforts for the knock-out blow against Hitler.

With calm confidence, the leader of the Soviet people expresses his conviction that "joint military operations of the armed forces of the United States, Great Britain and the USSR in the near future will bring about victory over our common enemy."

Such joint military operations, as expressed particularly in the speedy Anglo-American invasion of the continent of Europe, will sound the death-knell for the Hitlerite regime which has polluted the world entirely too long. The Nazis are buried deep, by the tens of thousands, on the fields before Stalin's city. They were "never" to have been driven from that site, their bloody dictator told them in September last. They still are there, as the gunfire has ceased in that area, but as part of the Caucasian earth in which they are buried or as prisoners of the triumphant Soviet people.

From out of the gun-scarred streets of Stalingrad, the gallant Red Army now moves westward, beating back the enemy of mankind. The moving together of the Anglo-American forces, in unison with this offensive, to crunch the Nazi barbarians from the west will bring about Hitler's doom. It is such an offensive which the Casablanca conference envisages, and which the people want to see embarked upon with the greatest speed.

Those who have always hoped and worked for the defeat of the United Nations understand the potency of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, and how it can crush Hitler shortly if this offensive is hastened. They do everything in their power to weaken the bonds of this coalition at the moment when it is on the eve of victory. The fifth columnist New York Daily News, rather than rejoicing at the splendid achievement for all the free peoples at Stalingrad, attempts on Friday to picture the Soviet gains as some kind of a menace to the United States. It even goes so far as to indicate that this war should not have been fought against Hitler, since the Soviet arms are now winning.

This is the same Daily News which has preached appeasement with the same fervor as its companion newspaper in sedition, the Chicago Tribune. It is the same News which has maligned our Commander-in-Chief, in order that by such belittling of Mr. Roosevelt it would make Hitler look so much better to the American people. The indecent lengths to which it now goes to malign the glorious battering of the Nazis at Stalingrad is a measure of how much the Anglo-American invasion of Europe, in genuine coalition warfare, will hasten Hitlerism's final chapter.

Patriotic America has spoken to Stalingrad through President Roosevelt. It will look forward to making an even mightier reply, in the opening of the European offensive on our part which will march toward the heart of Nazi Germany as the Red Army comes onward from the east. Such will win the supreme victory in this war for national liberation, a common victory for all the United Nations, for Great Britain, the Soviet Union and our own United States.

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Married Men

IN CERTAIN sections of Congress and the press, complaints have arisen about the proposed drafting of married men who are not in essential war work. Such criticisms are suspicious, to say the least. They come from the same quarters which in turn opposed extension of selective service, then blocked for some time the induction of 18 and 19 year-olds and now set up a hullaballoo about married men. They pick issues which divide, rather than unite the people.

The selective service is a democratic process. In the case of any individual coming within its provisions, the sole criterion is the question as to where he can serve best, considering his health, ability, skill and the like. There can be no other consideration, in a moment of great national danger. Such has been the experience of our allies, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, who have gone beyond America in drawing upon their reserves of manpower.

Do married men present special problems? Only in the sense that they have families who must be adequately provided for. Our married men are just as patriotic as any other group of persons, just as eager to do their best for their country. A specific concern in their case has to be that the allowance for their dependents is sufficient. With that taken care of, the needs of the country are paramount.

Split Army From FDR and People--Real Aim of Rickenbacker Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

not accept the regimentation of their lives of a planned economy."

Rickenbacker pursued this stounding line of reasoning by ascribing America's production problems solely to the alleged defects of labor, and particularly to the presence of trade unionism in the war plants.

Has the reader by this time grasped the meaning of Rickenbacker's propaganda?

Mr. Rickenbacker is doing an unforgivable thing; **he is using the publicity of his Pacific Ocean adventure to infuse a democracy-hating, Roosevelt-hating spirit into the United States Army and Navy.** He is trying to give our anti-fascist peoples army a reactionary consciousness, wooing it with the theory that its heroism and sufferings are not appreciated back home, and that while it fights and dies, the Roosevelt government and the labor movement are robbing it of hope of employment and of liberty behind its back.

HITS SOLDIERS

First, Rickenbacker falsifies our history by implying that the social legislation of the past ten years was imposed upon the American people against their will. This is a Herbert Hoover viewpoint.

Second, he implies falsely that the only way to pay tribute to our fighting men is wreck the social legislation which protects the working capacity, the health and morale of our peole.

Third, he stabs the soldiers in the back by trying to use them to forge a post-war America that will be at the mercy of uncontrolled monopolists who will be able to hire and fire them at will, smashing all the job protections which the trade unions are advocating for the sake of the men in the armed forces.

Note the brazenness of the technique.

He uses the sufferings of our heroes in the foxholes of Guadalcanal as the excuse for smashing the morale and productive ability of the war workers, and for increasing the profits of the monopolies at the expense of the Government.

For example, he sneers at the eight-hour day as the measure for overtime pay—"Oh men," he cries, "if you could understand what our men are doing, you would not worry about overtime pay, double-time for holidays." Futher: "Bring the men back from the hellholes at $50 per month and place them in our war factories, and you will see whether we are producing enough."

This is cheap and dishonest propaganda whose aim is not to increase war output but **to increase profits without increasing output.**

Rickenbacker attacks as "regimentation" the legislation by which President Roosevelt is trying to increase war production; he says that the corporations have been enslaved and robbed of their initiative by the mild regulation of their profits, and that only by allowing the "incentive" of multi-millioned profits to the monopolies can we get war production going.

Rickenbacker does not suggest that the $50 a month pay be applied to the monopolist owners of the war industries; he merely demands that the $50 a month pay be applied to the war workers and their families so that they may drop dead of undernourishment in front of the machines, so that they might come to production of munitions work hungry, tired, and a prey to disease and accident.

Rickenbacker is asking for a labor force in America's factories that would be too enfeebled by hunger to be capable of producing the munitions which our soldiers need in the foxholes of Guadalcanal.

Rickenbacker would rob our soldiers of their jobs rights and their democracy when they return, and he would deprive them now of a healthy working force while they are dying in battle.

And all this calculation of a profits orgy he prates in the name of his love for our armed forces!

PROTECTS PROFITS

The law which he asks Congress to pass now to "protect" our soldiers from the trade unions, is a law which **would wipe out the rights of the returning soldiers to vote for trade union protection in their factories—a right which they now have under the collective bargaining law which Rickenbacker would wipe out.**

And this he calls building morale and honoring the men in the foxholes.

The whole show is given away by the fact that Rickenbacker attacks every proposal to increase war output which involves any reduction in profits or monopoly control. He is an enemy of war planning, of taxes on excess profits, end of incentive pay for labor. He is silent on FDR's plan to ration goods and fix prices.

The only proposal he has for increasing war production is to smash the working class diet down to a semi-starvation level while the profits of the monopolies would be freed of all control, and their production whims freed of all Government regulation or planning.

His plan, **economically,** is, therefore, one of demoralized workers, rising prices, monopoly rivalry and hoarding, sabotage and stark chaos. His plan would leave our soldiers without adequate weapons or supplies, and with the bitter thought that their people at home were being starved and enslaved by the Hoover-Coughlin gang.

POLITICAL SABOTAGE

But if his economic plan spells disaster as far as our war output is concerned, his plan **politically** spells an incipient fascist movement in the United States directed against Roosevelt's **war leadership** of the nation.

For Rickenbacker has warned that the new type of "rugged individualist" is different from the Hoover type of 1929-32. This new type is armed; he has been trained in combat, and "he will not accept the regimentation of a planned economy." That is, in Mr. Rickenbacker's view, he will perhaps use his knowledge of arms to resist the democratic unity of the Government—labor—and patriotic employers.

Will he perhaps also follow the new leader who will remind them that his Pacific Ocean adventure entitles him to lead the Army as a **political force** against the nation's democratic alliance with the Soviet Union and against the anti-fascist democracy which victory will deepen and extend in the United States?

Mr. Rickenbacker, you see, has a vision.

It is a vision of an Army which hates the Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt and all his works. It is vision of an Army which therefore will not wage an anti-fascist war today, but some other kind of war. But a war against Hitler which is not an anti-fascist is a war which cannot be won; it would be a losing war if it were waged on Mr. Rickenbacker's principles of inner chaos and strife with hatred of labor as the main motive.

It would be exactly the kind of "war" that Laval waged for France —for betrayed and defeated France.

For any man who tries to preach that our Army today is not an army constituted from the ranks of labor, and not inspired with the vision of the Commander-in-chief for national unity in America—that man is preaching defeat for our army.

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